The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3185. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Interesting News from Washington.

The Grand Review of Artillery and Cavalry.

Twenty-one Batteries of the Former and Fifty-seven Companies of the Latter.

An Important Arrival from Richmond.

Release of Fifty-seven Union Prisoners Taken at Bull Run.

Interesting Statement of the Strength and Condition of the Rebels.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Departure of Gen. Fremont from Jefferson City.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The feature of to-day was the review of artillery and cavalry on the great plain east of the Capitol. There were twenty-one batteries of artillery and fifty-seven companies of cavalry on the field. Of the artillery, eleven batteries were of regulars and twelve volunteers—in all, one hundred and twenty guns. Among the guns were four thirty-two pound brass pieces, in charge of the men who were at Fort Sumter. The proportion of twelve-pound howitzers and ten-pound Parrott guns was very great. Of the review itself little can be said. The material of the cavalry squadrons was most superb, the men and horses being much better than the average of volunteers. I have before alluded to the dull, heavy manner in which Gen. McCLELLAN conducts these reviews. It is a stupid performance generally, and to-day's was an aggravation of all previous defects. The attendance was very large. The President was present, as were also several members of the Cabinet, and Col. SCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of War. The General was accompanied by a very large staff, and by a body guard of about one hundred and fifty men. Those who recollect the magnificent manipulations of the corps of Flying Artillery, under RINGGOLD, at Fort Lafayette, long before the Mexican war, would have been disappointed at the tame movements of to-day—movements that were confined simply to a walking parade of the Artillery by battery fronts. After reviewing, the column passed in front of the commander, and then filed off to their respective quarters.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

After the review to-day, when one of the caissons attached to CAMPBELL'S Artillery was passing through Pennsylvania-avenue, and when opposite the White House, a shell exploded. It did little damage, the pressure of the explosion being outward. The three men on the box were stunned by their fall, but are not seriously injured.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Assistant-Secretary HARRINGTON returned to Washington this morning, much improved, apparently, by his brief relaxation from the exacting duties of his office.

A THIRD BRIGADE FROM NEW-JERSEY.

Authority has been given New-Jersey to raise a third Brigade for the volunteer service, and the three will be incorporated in one Division.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

I have had an interview with a citizen of Clark County, Virginia, who reached our lines four days since. He was three days in Winchester, and he states that at the present time there are only three or four hundred rebel militia at that place; that breastworks are erected on the approaches to the place from the north and west, and that a few pieces of cannon are planted at other points in the vicinity. The poor were suffering for the want of subsistence. Groceries were entirely exhausted, provisions were scarce, and no currency was seen except shinplasters. The *débris* of the locomotives brought from Martinsburgh was still in the place, and no efforts had yet been made to extend the Railroad to Strasburgh.

JUDGE APPOINTED FOR NEBRASKA.

JOSEPH E. STREETER, of Illinois, has been appointed Associate Justice of the United States Court in Nebraska. Mr. STREETER is a brother-in-law of Speaker GROW.

LETTERS FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

An order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Department, directing that all letters for the Department be directed to the "Adjutant-General of the Army," and not to any of his Assistants, as in case of the latter direction, postage must be paid by the Department; and as the Adjutant-General has the power of franking letters and receiving them postage free, persons need not prepay postage on letters in relation to official business. Another order has also been issued calling the attention of officers who have any part in the discharge of soldiers, to paragraphs 167 and 168, of the Revised Regulations; to the instructions for the company commander contained in the certificate of disability, page 325, and to Note one, attached to the form, and which calls for special care to be taken to state the degree of disability. The neglect to state the cause when known, and other facts connected with the disability, and of the surgeon to state the degree, may cause worthy men to lose the pension they are entitled to.

THE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

Advices received by the last steamer from Europe give us the assurance that the capitalists of the old country are preparing to invest largely in our new seven and three-tenths per cent. loan. The prompt action of the Northern Banks in guaranteeing the original loans, and the apparent readiness of the people to sub-take it in small lots from the original subscribers, had done much to assure Europeans of our ability to maintain the Union, as it gave them unmistakable evidence that we were firmly determined to do so. If there has been any doubt abroad of the ultimate success of the North, it has been because there was a belief that the North was not in earnest. The prompt taking of the loan has dissipated this feeling and restored confidence in our patriotism and determination. My informant, who came over in the *Niagara*, assures me that he has personal knowledge that a large amount of capital is being withdrawn from investments in the old country, which is to be sent over for reinvestment in our Loan.

The dispatches from our representatives in England and France, received by Capt. SCHULTZ, I believe, are unimportant. The reverberation of the letter transmitted to this Government by the Emperor of Russia is being felt in England. It seems to have given great offence to the English politicians, who regard it as inimical to their country, supposing it to indicate an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and this Government. They say there has always been a lurking sympathy between the American people and the Emperor of Russia, and that both nations have natural antipathies to John Bull, though they have nothing else in common.

ANOTHER DAY OF QUIET.

All is quiet again to-day along the lines, from BANKS on the right to Fort Washington on the left. The work of fortifying the chain of hills last vacated by the rebels, is rapidly progressing.

ARRIVAL OF NATIONAL PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

Dr. J. M. HOMISTON, Surgeon, and Dr. WM. F. SWALM, Assistant Surgeon, of the New-York Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Militia, arrived this evening from Fortress Monroe, whither they had been sent, under a flag of truce, in charge of fifty-seven prisoners from Richmond. All of the prisoners were permanently disabled, and most of them had lost their limbs by amputation. They were all left at Baltimore, and a list of their names was furnished to Gen. DIX. Dr. HOMISTON was taken on the field near Sudley's Church. A messenger arrived from Capt. RICKETS, asking that a surgeon be at once sent to him, and he left to render his assistance. They had proceeded but a short distance when a shell burst by them, killing the messenger, and slightly wounding Dr. HOMISTON in his leg. Not knowing where Capt. RICKETS was to be found, he returned, and resumed his duties in caring for the wounded near the church, where he was taken prisoner. Dr. SWALM was taken at the church while attending to his duties. Col. WOOD and fifteen of the prisoners were conveyed to Charlottsville, where Dr. HOMISTON was retained to care for them. Col. WOOD was taken to the private house of a Mr. WORTENDECKER, where he still remains. He is now out of danger, and able to move about by the aid of a crutch and cane. He is much dispirited at times, owing to his not receiving intelligence from his family. He is under no confinement, he having been accorded the freedom of the village on his parole by BEAUREGARD. The other wounded were taken to the University Buildings where they remained until sent to Richmond. Of the number, however, Captains BUTTERWORTH and CASEY, and a private named GEROW, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, died. At that time there were three hundred and fifty of the wounded rebels from Bull Run, and over one thousand sick, who had been sent there from the regiments about Manassas. The diseases were principally typhoid and miasmatic fevers, measles, and pneumonia. Large numbers died. The hearse was moving to and from the University almost every hour in the day. Dr. HOMISTON left Charlottsville three weeks since, and proceeded to Richmond, where he remained until he was sent forward to Norfolk with the other prisoners. Dr. SWALM was for a time at the Main-street Hospital, but was subsequently detached to the General Hospital, formerly the Poor-House. He states that about Sept. 20 five hundred more prisoners were sent forward from Richmond to be confined at New-Orleans. He read in a Mobile paper an account of their reception. It stated that they were received at the cars by a company of negroes, and escorted to the parish prison. Between seven and eight hundred still remain at Richmond. Among them are Congressman ELY, who was anxious to be released.

The treatment of the prisoners was bad. Their food was insufficient, and of a poor quality. It consisted of soup much diluted, a little meat and bread. Such as had means to purchase vegetables were allowed them. No clothing had been furnished, and the garments of many of the men were hanging in shreds from their persons. In several instances, prisoners who had put their heads without the windows had been shot at by the sentinels. The surgeons have not had sufficient medicines to properly treat the prisoners. By the cleanliness of the men themselves they had been able to do much towards keeping themselves in a healthy condition. At the general hospital, bathing tubs were distributed through nearly all the rooms.

Neither of these gentlemen is able to give any information of the military situation of Richmond, further than that the rebels are encamped in the vicinity of the city, and judging from the number of soldiers in the city, they think they must be in large force.

AN ARRIVAL FROM THE FLOTILLA.

The gun-boat *Jacob Bell* arrived this evening from the flotilla. Accompanying it was Lieut. CASH, of the *Yankee*, who had in charge a Maryland Secessionist, named TRAVIS, whom he arrested at Great Mills, St. Mary's County, with a detachment of ten men. He reports all quiet below. Camp fires were nightly seen in the vicinity of Evansport, extending a distance of three miles, and indicating the presence of the rebels to the extent of several regiments.

THE MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON.

The following is from the *Siglo* XIX., the official organ of the Mexican Government. All who are acquainted with the course of Señor ROMERO in Washington can testify to the justice of the remarks relative to him:

"Congress in one of its last sessions suggested the appointment of a Minister to Washington. The Executive only can know whether there is a necessity for that class of functionary, and whether the circumstances permit the heavy expense incidental to such an appointment.

We do not know whether the Government will name a Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington or not. That this should be done immediately seems scarcely necessary, inasmuch as Mr. CORWIN has initiated important negotiations in Mexico, and Señor ROMERO, the gentleman who has represented us in Washington since the return of Señor MATA, discharges his trust with extraordinary intelligence, activity and tact."

THE INDIANS NOT ALL UNFRIENDLY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, DALE, has returned from his official visit to the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. He was received by them with gladness. They sought every opportunity to express to him their friendliness to the United States.

He conversed with the returned Kansas officers who took part in the battle of Springfield, and who informed him that no separately-organized Indian forces were with the rebels on that occasion, but that a comparatively few of the half-breeds only were in the ranks of the enemy. The efforts of the rebels to array the Indians against the United States, so far as the Commissioner could learn, was attended only with partial success. The Indians, as a class, are disposed to be friendly, but those who are in hostility have been coerced to this course by the rebels.

No doubt is entertained that it would require no persuasion to raise a large Indian force in Kansas and Nebraska, to operate against those who may be brought into the field by the rebels.

COMFORTING FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

According to a telegram from Gen. ROSECRANS, he will be able to fully sustain himself against the combined forces of Gens. LEE and FLOYD. Neither he nor Gen. FREMONT will have occasion to complain of an insufficient force, as the Administration is not unmindful of the importance of affording them all the support which their several positions require.

REBEL MAIL-CARRIER ARRESTED.

A rebel mail-carrier was arrested to-day in one of the Potomac River counties of Maryland, and was to-night brought to this city. The boat in which he had frequently and clandestinely crossed over into Virginia was secured, in addition to a large number of letters directed to parties in the latter State.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Government, which has had the management of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for several months past, restored it to the control of that Company to-day.

The hail-storm yesterday damaged a portion of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, thus preventing the passing of Government trains from Alexandria to Fall's Church. The necessary repairs were made to-day.

Secretary CAMERON left Washington this morning to thoroughly inspect the Pittsburgh Cannon Foundry, with a view to promote an increased supply of artillery for the use of the Army.

Gen. J. Y. JAMES, of Pennsylvania, who is now here, has procured an order for the acceptance of three regiments from that State, composed of mountain-men, who enter for the war.

Brig.-Gen. STRONG, of New-York, will, it is said, immediately leave for Missouri, for the performance of important duties connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

WOUNDED NATIONAL PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 7, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct 8.

The steamer *Express* met by agreement this morning the rebel steamer *Northumberland*, with a flag of truce, 12 miles above Newport's News, and brought down 57 wounded prisoners, who were released yesterday at Richmond, and who were taken at the Bull Run battle.

They report that there are about 5,000 troops in Richmond; that the rebel Army on the Potomac is supposed to number over 150,000 men, and that apprehensions of an attack on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety.

Powerful batteries have been erected along the James' River, in anticipation of an advance of the National Army in that direction.

The armament has been removed from the steamer *Jamestown*. The prisoners did not see the *Yorktown*, having probably passed her during the night.

The troops at Richmond were composed of North Carolinians and Georgians.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has recalled five regiments to defend the State.

The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicines, clothing, and certain kinds of food. Articles cut off by the blockade were bringing fabulous prices.

The wounded prisoners were released for the reason that their wants could not be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Manassas, and JEFF. DAVIS had returned to Richmond on Saturday last in feeble health. Speculations were rife as to his successor.

Seventeen of the released prisoners who are unable to go home, have been sent to the Old Point Hospital. The others go North to-night.

Mr. ELY has been declared a prisoner of war by the rebel Congress, and is still confined in Richmond.

Col. DE VILLIERS, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment had escaped by strategem from Richmond, and was nearly six weeks in making his way to Norfolk.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH went to Washington yesterday on the *Philadelphia*, and is expected at Old Point to-morrow.

Brigadier-Gen. WILLIAMS arrived at Old Point this morning, and will proceed to Hatteras Inlet by the first boat to assume command.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 6.

The Sabbath in Gen. BANKS' command, is kept with great exactitude. No business not absolutely necessary is transacted, and in most of the regiments religious services are held at least once during the day. The only music of the bands is that adapted to the occasion.

The weather for the past three days has been extremely hot, not at all seasonable, but the nights are pleasantly cool.

The number of feminine camp-followers in several of the regiments, has caused an order for their expulsion. This morning three army-wagons filled with this class were forwarded to Washington, and more are to follow.

It is the opinion of some officers that the rebel army which last week moved up the Potomac with such pomp and circumstance, has passed over the mountains into Western Virginia, or retired back upon the mountains, as it has not been seen for several days past.

Everything has been quiet along our lines to-day. Not the report of a gun or musket has been heard to mar the stillness of the Sabbath.

The President, Secretary SEWARD and Gen. McCLELLAN met Gen. BANKS this afternoon, near Muddy River, at the camp of the New-York Nineteenth, where an hour was spent in private intercourse.

DARNESTOWN, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Your correspondent frequently has his attention called to newspaper paragraphs purporting to come from and give information in regard to matters and movements in this command, which were never heard of until the papers reach here. The most serious misstatement, however, of this nature, is the reported attempt to assassinate Col. KNIPE and "his son." Col. KNIPE has no knowledge of any such affair, nor is he better informed in regard to "his son," as he has none here.

It may, perhaps, be well in this connection to say that LANAHAN has made no attempt upon his own life, nor has Capt. STONE, the Provost-Marshal, any information from Washington concerning his ultimate punishment.

Capt. ARMAN, of the New-York Nineteenth, has been appointed Provost-Marshal at Rockville, to suppress the indiscriminate use of ardent spirits and protect the citizens from abuses, by lawless men in the guise of *attachés* of the Army. The selection of Capt. ARMAN was a good one in every respect.

The firing heard yesterday at Conrad's Ferry, was from an attack by a body of rebels, and our responses to their guns.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

FREMONT IN PURSUIT OF PRICE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Jefferson City, the 7th inst., says:

Gens. FREMONT and MCKINSTRY left for the West this afternoon. It is stated here that Gen. WOOL is now on his way to St. Louis, and is to be followed by 50,000 troops, half of whom are to stop at Cincinnati, and go into Kentucky, while the other half are to enter into active operations in Missouri, and supply the place of Gen. FREMONT'S Army. [This, of course, is all conjecture on the part of the *Republican's* correspondent, as the facts are now known to be widely different.—ED. TIMES.]

It is Gen. FREMONT'S intention to follow Gen. PRICE rapidly and continuously. After leaving Sedalia he will march from twenty-five to forty miles a day, according to the condition of the roads, and if necessary, he will enter Arkansas. He says that he does not want any more men; that he has a sufficient force to go anywhere through the South. He seems to have entire confidence in his Army, and his soldiers repose great trust in him.

Information having been received here that BEN MCCULLOCH'S forces were on the south bank of the Osage River, a few days since, with the intention of cutting off Gen. FREMONT'S communication with St. Louis, and then marching on that city, strong and experienced scouting parties have been sent out to scour the whole lower Osage country.

Information has been received here that about three weeks ago a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper County and that about thirty-five of the negroes were killed, and a number of others were to be hanged. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection was wide-spread, and that the slaves intended to murder their masters and perpetrate all manner of barbarities.

A report is current that 2,000 rebels are 26 miles from Hermann, marching toward the Gasconade River, with the intention of burning the Railroad Bridge across that stream. The rebels are said to be headed by Rev. M. JOHNSON.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM LEXINGTON.

From the Missouri Democrat, Oct. 5.

We had an interview yesterday with Capt. NEET, of Company K, Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, under Col. WHITE. The Captain was one of the prisoners surrendered by Col. MULLIGAN, and was lucky enough to make his escape from the hands of the rebels on Monday last. He gives us some highly important information, which we proceed to detail. Capt. NEET is an old resident of Lafayette County, and knows the locality of Lexington perfectly; was one of the Home Guards when his company joined the command of Col. WHITE, and seems to be a very intelligent and reliable man.

He says he was relieved from captivity on Thursday of last week on parole, and had proceeded across the river on his way to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, when he was seized by order of Gen. PRICE, taken back to Lexington, and committed to jail. From his jail quarters he could observe to some extent the movements of the rebels, and what he could not see he gathered from his guards, and from conversations with Major SEVIER, the Provost Marshal under the rebel reign at Lexington.

He says that all day last Saturday Gen. HARRIS' division of about 6,000 men were crossing the river to the north, or rather northwest, on the two ferry boats and the small steamer *Clara Belle*. The destination of this expedition he could not in any way ascertain. On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, he was awakened from his sleep *by a brisk cannonading from the direction taken by* HARRIS' *forces*, the sound coming to his ears very distinctly, and giving him the impression that the scene of the firing was not far from the river bank. This cannonading continued, he thinks, about half an hour. About daylight again the cannonading was resumed, and seemed to be nearer. The rattling of musketry was also heard, and the whole fight, as it seemed to be, was kept up vigorously until about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Shortly afterwards it became very apparent that HARRIS' force was retreating across the river, as he saw men running along the streets as wet as though they had been swimming the river, and he heard some of them saying that HARRIS' *baggage train had been captured by* STURGIS *with an army of* 7,000 *men*, and that HARRIS' men were coming across the river.

Capt. NEET says he heard Major SEVIER telling the same thing to some of the officers. He could not learn any particulars of the fight, only that one of the ferry-boats, the *Isaac Brinker*—formerly used at Brunswick—was sunk. On the same afternoon (Sunday) *the whole rebel army commenced moving out of Lexington*, taking the direction, as far as he could learn, of the Missionary road, leading to the southwest. He could see the columns moving very plainly from his place of confinement. This movement continued all Sunday night and all day Monday, up to the time he was taken out of jail, which was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Capt. NEET says he was released by the Provost-Marshal, Major SEVIER, and taken immediately before Gen. PRICE, where witnesses where produced against him on a charge of having robbed some of the storehouses of Lexington while on duty as a Home Guard. The examination was hasty, and was brought to an abrupt close by Gen. PRICE, who said that the proof was not sufficient to hold him as a prisoner in jail, and so released him, as before, on parole, directing him to report himself again to him at 5 o'clock that afternoon, when other witnesses would be produced. The limits of his freedom were all that part of Lexington south of Main-street.

Between 3 and 5 o'clock Capt. NEET concluded to try an escape, and accordingly, in the midst of the confusion, stole out of town and hid himself in a cornfield bordering on the Independence road. About 5 o'clock he saw Gen. PRICE and Staff, and his rear guard, pass along by his hiding-place, and he heard from the loud talk of the troops that they were going to Baker's Hill, about eight miles from town, where they intended to fortify themselves to meet the attack of SIEGEL and FREMONT, who were coming on them with 40,000 troops. Baker's Hill, Capt. NEET says, is the highest eminence in that part of the country, and is well adapted for a plan of defence. He says he cannot say positively that this was the design of PRICE. He only heard it talked about among the troops.

On Monday night, Capt. NEET made his way to Freedom township, a Dutch settlement twenty-four miles off. Here he was joined by Major BECKER, who had also escaped; and the next day they both struck across the country for Sedalia, which place they reached in safety.

Major SEVIER told Capt. NEET, on Friday last, *that on that day they had issued* 46,000 *rations*. Capt. NEET thinks the rebel army will reach 50,000. They are badly clothed, but the majority of them well armed.

GEN. FREMONT'S PREPARATIONS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We hear from Jefferson City that troops and munitions of war are constantly going forward, that prompt activity is being exhibited on every hand, and that Gen. FREMONT is actually about to start for that portion of our State which is soon to be the seat of bloody and decisive war. It is in view of these busy preparations, in view of the indications of an immediate forward movement, that we counsel patience; for it is impossible to tell what circumstance, large or small, may not delay the advance. The signs of an early battle may yet fail, and some become disheartened; but we say, be patient and confident.

It is impossible to describe the state of exuberant feeling in this city when the report that Gen. FREMONT was to be superseded was authoritatively contradicted. The larger portion of our citizens were indignant at the telegraphic statement that, just as the General was going to the field, with a great personal stake in the result, he was to be recalled for the settlement of some matters of no importance whatever to the country. The denial, however, came in time to prevent much of the mischief that would have otherwise ensued, and served to renew a confidence that had been lagging ever since the question of FREMONT'S removal was first agitated. Indeed, it now seems as though the break of day has come in Missouri, and that soon the clouds of rebellion and anarchy will be dispelled.

THE CASE OF COL. BLAIR.

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25, 1861.

SIR: In consequence of a telegram from your brother, Postmaster-General BLAIR, followed by a letter asking your release for public reasons, the Commanding General instructs me to say that you are hereby released from arrest, and directed to resume your sword, and join your regiment for duty.

He also directs me to inform you that, as a personal matter, this question has had no interest for him, but when your family position was used by you to lay private letters, with unsustained accusations, before the President, disturbing the President's confidence in the Commanding General, and seriously impairing the efficiency of this Department, then it became his duty to arrest you.

The Commanding General, in directing your release, trusts to your sense of duty to, in future, avoid so evident a breach of military propriety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., First Missouri Ligh Artillery, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I herewith inclose a letter from Capt. MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General, addressed to me by the order of Major-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, commanding the Western Department, which is dated Sept. 24, 1861, and was received by me last evening.

You will observe that the letter orders my release from arrest, as it alleges, in consequence of the request of my brother, Postmaster-General BLAIR, and accompanies the order for my release with some strictures upon "the breach of military propriety" of which it states I have been guilty, and states, moreover, that the impropriety consists in using my "family position to lay private letters with unsustained accusations before the President, disturbing the President's confidence in the Commanding General, and seriously impairing the efficiency of this Department."

I feel myself constrained to say that I have not, in my opinion, been guilty of any act of impropriety, but have performed my simple duty to the Government in the act to which the letter refers, which was, moreover, done at the instance of the President himself; and that I am unwilling, under any circumstances, to shield myself from responsibility by the influence or favor of any individual. I could not, without an utter disregard for my character as an officer and a gentleman, permit the statement that I had made *unsustained accusations* against the Commanding General of this Department to pass without notice, and therefore, as soon as the charges can be made in form, I shall transmit them to you through the proper channel, to be laid before the President; and, if he shall consider it expedient to order a Court-martial, I shall be prepared to sustain the accusations I have made against the Commanding General of this Department.

In the meantime, as I find myself and my motives assailed in the public press of this city, which, under the military surveillance which exists in this department, could hardly have been allowed, except by the sanction of the Commanding General, and as my arrest and release without any charge preferred against me has given rise to imputations upon my character as an officer, I demand a court of inquiry to afford me an opportunity of clearing myself from all stain in a matter, which I consider vital to the honor of a soldier, and in which I believe that I have acted for the good of the service alone.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Colonel First Regiment Mo. Light Artillery.

THE SITUATION OF KENTUCKY.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

EFFECTS OF MULLIGAN'S SURRENDER IN KENTUCKY—OPERATIONS AND DESIGNS OF BUCKNER—SOUTHERN KENTUCKY LOST—IMPREGNABLE LOYALTY OF THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION PARTY—CAUSES OF THE DISASTERS TO OUR ARMS—HISTORIC PARALLEL—MORAL FORCES EVOKED BY THE CONTEST IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

It is the duty of the faithful correspondent to set down facts as he finds them. To him the slaughter of a thousand men here, or the surrender of an army there, the loss of a province or a State, is and should be simply an item—nothing more. Feelings are best counted out in time of war. It is none of his business to be glad or sorry, to sing peans or chant threnodies. This business-like method goes a little hard at first, but no doubt, in the bitter experiences and convulsing agonies of this mighty contest, we shall all acquire it by and by. Those other Americans who possessed these seats some hundreds of years since, were better philosophers than the excitable and impressible race who have snatched the goodly heritage with unlineal hands, for from them the most astounding calamity or the most excruciating torture could not extort the recognition of a single grunt. Nevertheless, let us live in hope. When J. DAVIS & Co. shall have succeeded in bringing barbarism back upon us, we too shall probably possess the barbarian virtue of stoical endurance. God wot the loyalists of this afflicted State, crushed between the upper and the lower millstone, are beginning to have need of it now.

North, MULLIGAN'S surrender is only a loss of a matter of 2,000 men and a few guns—not a tithe of a hair in the balance against Bull Run; but here it is by far the greater, because the later disaster. It is defeat and disgrace repeated, as if they clung with relentless and eternal grasp to the National standard. It is a staggering and crushing blow, fortifying the invasion of our soil, easing down on the rebel side of the fence thousands who were wavering or only waiting for a pretext, elating and emboldening the recreants and renegades, and sadly diminishing our chances of driving them headlong from the State. The burden of the disaster is not that 2,000 men surrendered to 30,000, but that the National armies, with a vastly greater aggregate and better appointments, have again been outgeneraled and defeated. It will be interpreted by thousands as a confirmation of the Southern vaunt of superior intellectual and physical manhood, and as demonstrating the wisdom and soundness of the staple secession arguments which have been proclaimed from the hustings and through the Press, without stint or hindrance, during the Summer. For, grant this—that the South can, and ultimately will, whip the North and achieve her independence; that, compromise being utterly scouted, all hope of reconstructing the Union by coercion is absurd; that the proud aspiration of one country, one Constitution, one destiny is weakness and folly; that there must be two separate and independent Powers on this Continent; and the position of Kentucky, a slaveholding State, the highest eminence in that part of the country, and is well adapted for a plan of defence. He says he cannot say positively that this was the design of PRICE. He only heard it talked about among the troops.

On Monday night, Capt. NEET made his way to Freedom township, a Dutch settlement twenty-four miles off. Here he was joined by Major BECKER, who had also escaped; and the next day they both struck across the country for Sedalia, which place they reached in safety.

Major SEVIER told Capt. NEET, on Friday last, *that on that day they had issued* 46,000 *rations*. Capt. NEET thinks the rebel army will reach 50,000. They are badly clothed, but the majority of them well armed.

GEN. FREMONT'S PREPARATIONS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We hear from Jefferson City that troops and munitions of war are constantly going forward, that prompt activity is being exhibited on every hand, and that Gen. FREMONT is actually about to start for that portion of our State which is soon to be the seat of bloody and decisive war. It is in view of these busy preparations, in view of the indications of an immediate forward movement, that we counsel patience; for it is impossible to tell what circumstance, large or small, may not delay the advance. The signs of an early battle may yet fail, and some become disheartened; but we say, be patient and confident.

It is impossible to describe the state of exuberant feeling in this city when the report that Gen. FREMONT was to be superseded was authoritatively contradicted. The larger portion of our citizens were indignant at the telegraphic statement that, just as the General was going to the field, with a great personal stake in

and from whom so much was expected, they have, except in one or two localities, utterly disappointed the hopes that were entertained of them, and done far more harm than good.

A great blow was made some months since about organizing and arming the Home Guard, and the first palpable fruit of the expensive process is to throw some hundreds of first-rate muskets into BUCKNER'S hands. The deserters have delivered up their guns to him without firing a shot, and whole companies of them have enlisted under his standard. In a word, Southern Kentucky is lost, and its loss is due to two main causes—the supineness of the Legislature and MULLIGAN'S surrender. The former divided our people and encouraged traitors; the latter, which is said to have added twenty thousand men to PRICE'S Army, has swelled BUCKNER'S ranks and extinguished all opposition to him in Southern Kentucky. Beyond a doubt, they will now use that portion of the State for political as well as military purposes. Sooner or later, MAGOFFIN will find his way down there, gather the rebel members of the Legislature around him as JACKSON has done, and profess to be the Government. There is not a shadow of doubt that such is their policy, and they only await an auspicious juncture to carry it out.

The National forces on the line of the Nashville Road remain in nearly the same position as when I wrote last. The Sixth Indiana, Col. CARTERSBURG, has been thrown forward some six miles, and, yesterday, the Third Kentucky had marching orders, but they were afterwards countermanded. Col. CARTERSBURG'S pickets are still several miles this side of the enemy's pickets; but as the rebel horse scour the whole country, skirmishing may begin at any time. While the danger is so threatening in the Eastern part of the State, no serious advance will be made here. Two or three regiments have been withdrawn from this Division, and sent to reinforce the troops opposed to ZOLLICOFFER. It appears improbable, therefore, that any general engagement will take place here very soon. BUCKNER'S men are deepening the channel and obstructing the fords in front of their position at Green River. They have also "doctored" the magnificent Railroad bridge at that point, but have not demolished it. The National forces have rebuilt the bridge across the Rolling Fork, which the rebels burnt, and the cars are now running between Louisville and Gen. SHERMAN'S camp; but two more bridges remain to be rebuilt before an effective advance can be made upon Green River. Consequently, BUCKNER is likely to have plenty of time to accomplish his purposes; the people, tired of the delay of the National forces, and disgusted by so many defeats, will be seduced into making themselves partners in treason, and the irrevocable step once taken there is no undoing it. In a word, Southern Kentucky may be set down as lost, and the signs of the times afford no hope of its speedy recovery.

I was this moment conversing with a gentleman just in from Bowling Green, an intelligent citizen of that place flying from the invaders. "I can tell you their original numbers exactly," said he, "and their present numbers proximately. They brought over the main stem and the Memphis Branch twenty-six pieces of artillery, and one hundred and thirty carloads of rebels, averaging seventy to the car, and making an aggregate of nine thousand men. Besides these the whole country was flocking to them when I left, and now they have not less than fifteen thousand men." "But," was the earnest remonstrance, "Warren County and its immediate neighborhood have an overwhelming majority of Union men. Surely the rebels do not receive many accessions from them." "Ah, but they were Neutrality-Union men, and neutrality meant submission to the strongest. JEFF. DAVIS understood the thing much better than the Government." The answer sheds floods of light upon the past and present condition of things in Kentucky, and upon the policy of the rebel chiefs. One-half of BUCKNER'S advanced force at Green River are recruits who have joined him since he took up his position there. Besides the accessions from the counties immediately under his control, not a day passes without the arrival of large numbers of recruits from the middle and upper portions of the State. As many as a thousand of these have arrived in a single day.

But, it may be asked, why publish these things even if they are true? Why needlessly make public what may do much harm. The reply is ready and conclusive. The only way to meet a danger is to appreciate its magnitude, and make adequate preparations. The disaster at Bull Run was born of overweening confidence—in a word, of ignorance of the situation. Let us have no more such infamous and disastrous folly. There is no danger of the unconditional Union Party in Kentucky becoming disheartened and succumbing to treason. They are men who have well calculated the value of the Union, who do not for an instant entertain the thought of ever giving it up under any state of the case, and who, if driven from one position, will assuredly take a higher and stronger one in favor of the Union. They are fully prepared for the temporary triumph of the rebels at the beginning of the contest, and see that it was inevitable. The South has always been as noted for an exuberance of the military spirit as the North has been for the total lack of it. While the latter has been engrossed in the arts of peace, Slavery has fostered and kept alive in the South the old, bloodthirsty, war-loving disposition of the past. The late Mexican war, being immediately on the Southern border, was a rare school of instruction for the present rebels. The South were, in fact, at the beginning of this contest, a warlike people, while the North were as remote from it as a people can possibly be. It requires a long and bitter experience to make a peaceful people a nation of soldiers. To convert a community of traders, farmers and mechanics into invincible warriors is the work of years and many reverses. This war is nothing but a repetition of the old contest between cavalier and roundhead; and as CHARLES' forces comprised all of the original military class, and were victorious in all the first battles, so has it been here. But CROMWELL and his Ironsides will come when God has need of them. It is not in the providence of this rebellion to grant the nation a triumph which by reason of its easy achievement shall be barren of results. This contest must and will give birth to a higher and purer and broader civilization, and we shall be driven back by disappointment and defeat until we reach and perceive the primary causes of our troubles, and grasp the principles of true success. The direction in which the unconditional Union sentiment of Kentucky is setting is significant. On every side may be heard the as yet but feeble expressions of what is nevertheless a profound conviction. The opinion is fast taking hold of the public mind, that this wicked and unnatural rebellion grew out of the reckless and fiendish and incendiary spirit which Slavery fosters, and that the way to crush the treason is to strike at its cause. Moreover, it is believed that Slavery will perish in this war, and that the first and only duty of Kentuckians in this relation is to save Kentucky from perishing with Slavery. Of course, it will be long before their opinions will make themselves visible in the political arena, but I repeat that they are unquestionably the growing conviction of the unfaltering loyalists of the State. At the same time, these men are bitterly opposed to any high-handed and violent interference with Slavery by the military authorities, and would resist such a step, by force of arms, as the direst of all calamities. Time will show that the late act of the President in this respect was as sagacious as it was just. Slavery will be gradually extinguished by the people of the Border States themselves, and as the horrid incubus rolls away, the country will coalesce into a closer and better compacted Union than hitherto. Such, beyond a doubt, are the moral forces which the mighty contest has evoked in Kentucky. Such a result, sooner or later, is inevitable.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

A deserter from Gen. PILLOW'S army, formerly a resident of Northern Illinois, arrived here last night. He reports that Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON is in command at Columbus, with 40,000 men. They have fortified the banks of the river for four miles above Columbus, expecting an attack from the Federals.

Gens. CHEATAM, PILLOW, POLK and JOHNSTON, are all at Columbus. The rebel army at that point are well armed and equipped, and have large bodies of cavalry.

On the 29th of September, JEFF. THOMPSON had 4,000 men near Belmont. His army is being fast decimated by desertions.

The gun-boat *New Era* arrived from St. Louis last night.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE POTOMAC—THE COUNTRY BETWEEN ROCKVILLE AND GREAT FALLS—THE POTOMAC AT THE LATTER PLACE—THE LATE ARTILLERY SKIRMISH THERE—VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA SIDE, ETC.

GREAT FALLS, Md., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

A ride from Rockville to Great Falls on the Potomac, though passing through an old settled country is suggestive of the frontier of Iowa or Missouri. Dwellings are scarce and rude in their construction; some more pretentious in their size and style are weather-worn and curtainless, and a free ventilation is secured to the apartments through broken panes of glass in the windows. Within and without the houses there is nothing like taste displayed. Fences rickety and falling and miserable barns indicate the thriftlessness of the people, and the inevitable negro in every family is the appropriate concomitant of the general want of comfort. Of all the most forsaken positions one can occupy, there is none comparable with that of belonging to the family of a small slaveholder. Every impulse of enterprise and energy is destroyed by reason of the dependence upon slave labor, and the slaves themselves, knowing this dependence, shirk their tasks to the greatest extent possible. Big farms miserably cultivated abound everywhere, and the mechanic arts are only patronized where the service required cannot be purchased in the stores. The country is sparsely settled. A ride of ten miles this morning from Rockville to the river did not disclose a dozen houses, and taking the wrong fork of the road in one instance, I traveled over a mile before I found anybody who could correct me in the error of my way.

At the Great Falls, the Potomac is from 600 to 800 feet in width. It is approached from the east by a winding road, up and down steep hills and through a heavy growth of pine and spruce. From the hill only the canal can be seen; below it is the river, obscured by bushes and a small growth of wood. The fall of the water is about six feet, and the noise is distinctly heard a mile distant as one approaches it. At the Falls are several wooden dwellings, one of considerable size for the country, and a short distance on the side of the hill is a strong picket force of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, commanded by Major DARR. Our outer pickets are stationed between the canal and river, and in full view of the opposite bank. As late as Sunday, the pickets of the rebels were in sight on the opposite bank, and it was not unusual for the men to speak to each other across. On Sunday, two of the Pennsylvanians swam the river to the rebels, and held a prolonged parley with them, an agreement being made beforehand that they should not be molested in any way. They were Virginians, and they inquired what instructions had been given our forces as to firing on pickets, and being informed that the orders of Gen. McCALL were not to fire except they were fired upon, the rebels expressed their satisfaction. They said they had no disposition to shoot them, but they cautioned the Pennsylvanians to look out for the South Carolinians, who were to succeed them, as they were treacherous.

On Sunday morning, as soon as the fog had cleared away, a heavy firing was commenced on our picket post from the Virginian heights opposite, with a range of from eight hundred to a thousand yards. The rebels were in full view, and as far as could be determined by observation, in a force of three regiments. Major DARR was absent at the time, and for some reason our artillery attached to the picket did not return the fire, and the rebels continued their cannonading for nearly two hours with round shot, shell and rifled cannon shot. Nearly a hundred shots were fired, and though some of them struck the buildings on the canal bank, not one of our men was hit. One private had his musket knocked out of his hand by a piece of shell, which struck it with such force as to knock him down. Many of the shells did not burst, and are now in the camp.

At Great Falls is the first available ford on the Potomac above its mouth. Here the river is sufficiently shallow in low water for teams and wagons and men to cross, and it has been regarded with much favor by the rebels as a point of approach, owing to its proximity to Washington. But it has been closely watched by our forces, and besides the infantry, cavalry pickets are constantly scouting along the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to discover the rebels on their first appearance; and since the affair on Monday, our force at the Falls has been doubled, but the rebel pickets have not shown themselves. U.

MUDDY CREEK, Md., Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

As I left Great Falls, yesterday afternoon, and rode up the tow-path of the canal, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Falls Church, and each picket I encountered asked the cause, which, of course, I was unable to explain. At short intervals the pickets of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve were stationed, enjoying themselves as best they could amidst the general dullness. On a portion of the route the river is scarcely visible from the canal, owing to the thickness of the growth of trees on the river bank. A mile and a half above the Falls, however, the Potomac widens, and its left bank is but a few feet from the canal, and a fine view of a chain of little islands, extending from the southwest to the northeast, is obtained. Each is within from twenty to fifty yards of the other—could be easily bridged across by JOHNSTON—but not so quickly but that our troops from the bluffs, on the eastern bank of the canal, or from the tow-path, could destroy both the bridges and their builders.

The Virginia side of the Potomac presents a scene of utter inanimation. Except an occasional rebel picket, the soldiers say they seldom see anything like life. In a ride of nine miles, and most of the time within full view of the shore, I saw neither man nor animal, though houses were not unfrequently in view. The feeling of solitude that one experiences when first traveling over an unsettled prairie country, he fully realizes when closely examining the Virginia shore of the Potomac at a respectful distance. Two days since one of the Pennsylvania cavalry stationed at the lock two and a half miles above Great Falls, discovered from the bluff a large white flag flying from the house of FIELDING TRAMMEL, a half mile below on the Virginia side. I ascended the hill with him yesterday afternoon, and tried to make out other colors in its folds, but was unable to discover anything but white. Subsequently, in speaking to one of the Pennsylvania Fifth, I learned that recently he fired his piece—a rifled musket—when nearly a mile distant at a man standing by the house. He aimed at the eavetrough above, and he states that immediately after the shot, the man ran suddenly around the house. It is not impossible that TRAMMEL, if it was he, has displayed a white flag in the hope that it may save his house from being made a target for our arms. It is said, however, that he has two sons in the rebel Army.

Beside the pickets and an occasional canal-boat and crew, the route along the towpath is as solitary as one can imagine, and it was a relief when approaching Muddy Creek that I learned that I was within a short distance of the camps of the Twelfth Massachusetts and New-York Thirty-fourth. The pickets of the former are posted along the eastern bank of the canal, and those of the latter on the tow-path, they joining those of the Fifth Pennsylvania, of Gen. McCALL's command. To cross the canal, I rode my horse through four feet of water in the culvert through which the waters of Muddy Creek pass under the artificial water-way above. Landing on the east side, I received what was probably supposed to be explicit directions to the camp of the Massachusetts Twelfth, and I spurred on my horse to the old camp-ground, which was the first point I was to reach. From this ground a splendid view of the Virginia shore, extending for miles up and down and back, is obtained; and it not unfrequently happens that the rebel pickets appear on the hill-sides in considerable force.

But the same saddening quiet and stillness was everywhere perceptible. Even smoke only appeared at one point, and a closer inspection with a glass at a later hour showed it to proceed from a house that was almost hidden among the trees. From the old camp-ground I was bothered to find the new. I followed directions—obliqued to the left across the ground, and looked closely for a gate; but a half-mile's ride discovered if not, and I returned. Probably I should have divided into three parties, and reconnoitered to the right, left and front; but as I wasn't numerous enough, I concluded to go to a small house near by where a woman with a very Celtic face and a fearfully Virginian accent told me where the gate was, and soon I was within the tent of Lieut.-Col. BRYAN, formerly of the Tenth Infantry, and now in command of the Twelfth Massachusetts, in the absence of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER. The old camp was within full view of the Virginia Heights, and after the Great Falls affair of Monday, it was deemed best to locate on a point less exposed. On the bluff near the canal Col. BRYAN has placed the artillery—Bee's Battery—which fully commands the opposite shore, except as the trees on an island four miles in length, and varying in width from a hundred to two hundred yards, interferes with its range. Yesterday, Col. BRYAN called for 200 hundred men with axes, to cross to the island with boats to cut down the timber where it was necessary to obviate this difficulty. A few waded the ford, and though the river is still high, they did not find over four and a half feet of water at the deepest point, and in low water it has an average depth of two and a half feet. The work was successfully accomplished, and Col. BRYAN's purpose is to render the ford useless to the rebels, by felling the whole of the timber, and making an abattis which will render the island impassable for the rebel cavalry or artillery, and almost so for the infantry after they have reached it over the ford from the Virginia side. In the meantime our pickets occupy the island.

The Muddy Creek ford is the next above that at Great Falls. By reason of the amount of cleared and level ground on the Maryland side, upon which the rebels could form in any force for offensive movements, it is by far the most important of any of the Potomac fords. That it is to be made practically impassable is a source of congratulation. U.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER FEMALE SOLDIER—THE NEW UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT—THIRTY THOUSAND TROOPS IN A WEEK—PRIZES CAPTURED, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861.

The officers of the Provost Police arrested in this city, last evening, a female, in military attire, who gives the following curious statement in regard to herself, and which reflects but very little credit upon the commanding officers of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments:

"My age is about nineteen; my name is HATTY ROBINSON, of Auburn, New-York. I was induced by Col. KNIPE, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, to go with him to Washington. I am married to Lieut. FULLER, of Company F, of that regiment. I was arrested at the hotel near the Northern Central Railroad depôt, where my sex was discovered. I was on my way to Harrisburgh, Penn., where I intended to change my apparel for female attire, and return to the regiment, at Washington, as nurse. I have no father, mother, brother or sister. My uncle is clerk at the Franklin Hotel, in Harrisburgh. His name is GEORGE WHITNEY. It has been about seven months since I put on boys' clothes.

All the officers of the regiment are aware of my sex, including the surgeon and assistant. I was regularly enlisted, and was examined by a doctor, at Harrisburgh, Penn. I don't recollect his name. The examination was private. He was tall and portly—black hair, whiskers and eyes. Col. KNIPE bought my ticket from Washington to Baltimore. I went by the name of CHARLES D. KNIPE. My guardian is W. H. PICKETT, of Harrisburgh. Col. KNIPE is about thirty-five years of age. I drank about four glasses of ale at the hotel, and this I consider the cause of my arrest and discovery. The party who raised the Company in which I enlisted at Harrisburgh lived next the jail. The Major bought my ticket at Washington, and not the Colonel, as I before stated. I wish you [to the officer] would telegraph to Col. KNIPE that CHARLES D. FULLER is here."

The man who raised the company alluded to, at Harrisburgh, and transferred it to Col. KNIPE, is supposed to be WM. BURBECK.

The United States steam gun-boat which was built and launched in this city on Thursday last is lying at a wharf near the ship-yard, and rapidly being completed by the ship-joiners. She is considered a most splendid model, is 158 feet in length between stern-posts, has 28 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold. She is 540 tons burden, and is pierced for thirteen guns, besides one intended to be carried on the forecastle deck. The officers' cabins are of commodious dimensions, and are made of white pine, trimmed with walnut. The berth-deck forward will be provided with accommodations for one hundred men, under which are apartments for the magazine, shot and ship stores. It will probably be six or seven weeks before she will be thoroughly completed, so as to make a trial trip.

Upwards of thirty thousand troops have passed through Baltimore during the past week *en route* for Washington, as many as seven thousand passing through in one day. Capt. PORTER'S Light Artillery passed through this evening. Large trains of horses have also gone forward during the week. Gen. BANKS' column has also received considerable reinforcements.

A Government steam-tug arrived, to-day, at Fort McHenry, from down the bay, bringing up four prizes, supposed to have been engaged in furnishing supplies to the rebels in Virginia from the Maryland shore.

A gentleman from the Potomac shore of Maryland arrived in this city Saturday evening, and reports having heard heavy firing during the day, apparently from the vicinity of Mathias Point.

To-day has been excessively warm, the thermometer ranging as high as ninety in the shade.

On Saturday, as a party of Pennsylvania Cavalry were waiting at the Washington Depôt for transportation to that City, a negro, who accompanied them, was recognized by one of the bystanders as a man who killed a youth named SKINNER, on Federal Hill, some three years ago. A policeman, who was present, attempted to arrest him, when the negro dealt him a heavy blow, felling him to the ground. There was an immediate threat on the part of the citizens to lynch him, but he escaped on the train. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Relay House to intercept him, but he did not come back. A dispatch was sent to Washington, ordering his arrest and return to this city for examination on the charge preferred against him.

The annual Fair of the Maryland Institute commences this evening, and is to be continued one month. ARGUS.

Emancipation—Reply to J. C. H.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, J. C. H., asks some questions which he intends should be puzzling, in regard to the future legal *status* of the slaves, in case they were declared free under the war power of the Government. He is probably aware that on the supposition of the success of the Government in putting down the rebellion, equally difficult questions might be put as to the *status* of the whites in the subdued districts. Suppose, for instance, the power of the Confederacy broken, their armies defeated and scattered, and garrisons placed in Charleston, New-Orleans and other cities. What about the wording of our blessed Constitution, which establishes the right of the citizens of every State to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States? Fancy the "rights" of a Yankee in the back country of South Carolina or Alabama, or the "privileges" of a Northern merchant in any Southern town where there was a garrison!

Then, again, suppose a Northern suitor bringing a case in a Southern Court, and attempting to attach property, or to get a writ issued. How many men could be found for a *posse comitatus* in such cases? Where could United States Courts be held, except with an escort of bayonets? What duties could be collected, or taxes levied for the General Government, unless with the aid of military power? How many men could be found who could constitutionally be members of the State Legislatures, or hold high Executive offices, where the condition is an oath on the Constitution? For a period, certainly, no respectable Southerner would dare offer himself for either House of Congress. The South would for a season have no share or lot in our Government. Then, again, what becomes of the article of the Constitution which allows each State to raise and support its own militia? Imagine, after three hundred millions had been spent, and fifty thousand lives sacrificed, our allowing the Baltimore Plug-Uglies, or the Louisiana Invincibles, or the South Carolina Yankee-killers, to quietly organize themselves again under *State* laws—forsooth! The citizens of each State, too, can have full liberty for meeting in political assembly; and yet, suppose a gathering of Charleston Secessionists to organize another State rights movement—how long would the Constitution stand in the way of our breaking up such a meeting with the strong hand? The truth is, J. C. H. and other respectable gentlemen who are so anxious for the rights of Slavery under the Constitution, must remember we *are at war*. The South is tremendously in earnest. She has not the smallest idea or expectation of returning to the Union. The "Union feeling" in the Slave States, except in the mountainous districts, we regard as one of those pleasing fictions with which our leaders are at present beguiling the people. It is no longer a "war for the Union," but a war for existence. One Confederacy or the other must go to the bottom, and with it whatever is liable to breed war and disturbance—Constitution or no Constitution.

The difficulties about the future *status* of the slaves are no greater than ten thousand other difficulties attending this anomalous state of affairs. But the practical points with those who urge the use of the war power of the Government for emancipation are, that in no other way can we beat the South; in no other remove the danger of future wars; in no other secure success and peace.

Yet it is a curious historical fact, as J. C. H.'s Constitutional studies will have taught him, that there is nothing in the *words* of the Constitution to prevent its legislating on the future condition of the blacks in every State, or even from emancipating every slave. It is true, the usual assumption and the supposed interpretation has been, that the National Government had no power over the *status* of the slaves in the several States. But there are well-known articles in the Constitution, as that relating to the power of Congress "to provide for the common defence and *general welfare* of the United States," and its duty to guarantee to each State a republican form of Government, which seem to foretoken a possible emergency in which Congress might legislate for universal freedom. PATRICK HENRY, as well as many other distinguished Southerners, felt this so strongly, that it was one ground in their minds for approving the adoption of the Constitution. We merely throw out these as hints, however. What hundreds of thousands claim and desire of the Government now, is the acknowledged use of their *war power* for the emancipation of the slaves of all rebels. The constitutional difficulties may come afterward. FEDERALIST.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Great Flow of Mormon Immigrants—The Uintah Valley Settlement a Failure—Postage Difficulties—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

For several days the past week the Mormon emigration has been flowing in like a continual stream, and the streets of our city have been in one continual cloud of dust from the travel of teams and wagons. The companies under the command of "Captains" ELDREDGE, MILO ANDRUS, JOHN MURDOCK, HOMER DUNCAN and JOSEPH HORNE, are all reported here, and are being rapidly absorbed by the community,—the "brethren" to assist in the labors of the harvest or of building, and the likely single "sisters," perhaps, with an eye to their affectionate aid in "building up the kingdom."

The settlement of the Uintah Valley is entirely "knocked into pi." The pioneer party write back to this city that the valley is by no means the Paradise it has been represented. They find the soil very gravelly, or very sandy, or very much impregnated with salt and alkali, altogether unfit for extensive settlement; indeed, the poorest valley known hereabouts. Such is the present report, and on the strength of it, the expedition, the main body of which was to have started next Monday, has been dissolved, broken up, and most of the members of it have returned to their wonted pursuits. The pioneer party returned last night; so the Mormon settlements may not be extended in that quarter for some time to come. But it must not be forgotten that the now settled valleys of Cache, Provo and Weber, were long considered and pronounced unfit for settlement, from one cause or another, whereas this present abundant season they have produced the finest crops of small grain and vegetables. It may yet prove so, in a degree, with the now much below par Uintah Valley. Indeed, I may remark that there are persons in this city who affirm that there is yet a "good place" on or near the Uintah, and that these returned explorers did not look in the right direction. Be this as it may, on Sunday those persons who had been "called" to proceed to Uintah, were publicly "released" from that obligation, except such as specially desired to go on their own hook, if any there were.

There seems to be a deal of uneasiness extant here relating to the late increase of postage between this Territory and the States east of the Rocky Mountains. The *Deseret News* states that the chief clerks of the New-York and Philadelphia Post-offices declare that three cents is still the proper postage thence to Utah, while the ten-cent rule is imposed at the Post-office here, though I believe that other offices in this Territory still cling to the old rate. The *News* recommends our Postmaster, BELL, and our Delegate, BERNHISEL, to exert their influence in Washington for a decision in favor of the old rate.

The above paper resumed issue last week on home-made paper of a tolerable quality, heavy enough, but not of the most immaculate whiteness. The *Mountaineer* still lies dormant, for how long nobody seems to know.

There is a club here, connected with the *Deseret News*, or the *News* with it, that obtains, by subscription, a semi-weekly express by the Pony from the East. The *News* has heretofore published "Extras" on the arrival of each Pony, but they have suddenly ceased to appear, and it is given out that the Pony news will not be published unless five hundred subscribers to the "Extra," at the rate of ten cents cash per number, be first guaranteed. And, furthermore, the members of the Club will not tell the news to their neighbors. They will consequently become a society of Know-Nothings, or K. G. C.'s, or something of that secret sort of beings.

WILLIAM COCROFT has been convicted of the murder of ROBERT BROWN, both of this city, and sentenced to death by the Probate Court of the county. The statutes of Utah permit a judge the choice of passing sentence of death in one of three modes—hanging, shooting, or beheading; or he may give the convicted his choice of the three ways. The National Judges generally cling to the method common with them, whilst the Mormon minds instinctively revolt at the halter, being great sticklers for the Mosaic notions about things strangled. So in the case in question, Judge SMITH gave the prisoner his choice, which, however, was not taken advantage of by him. The convicted man did not wish to say anything "why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.." He said he did not know that anything he could say woould help his case, and he did not wish to injure anybody else. Only he desired that his wife be permitted to visit him occasionally in the interim between his condemnation and execution. The Judge sentenced him to be shot till he was dead, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. In passing sentence, the Judge was exceedingly affected, while the prisoner heard the same with a great amount of indifference, and at the close shook the Judge by the hand.

Last Thursday evening, BRIGHAM returned from his preaching trip to Cache Valley. Great crops of all farming stuff are spoken of in that region.

For several years past there has been a partial, almost general, failure of the potato crop in the higher lands in this city. There would be sufficient tops, but the tubers would run in size from peas to walnuts, though often few so large,—in fact, not worth digging. This year the failure reaches down towards the bottoms—the lower parts of the city—though the full extent is not yet known. New land is most to be depended on in this crop.

Garibaldi and the American Government.

From a private letter, the editors of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* learn the following in regard to the offers made by agents of the United States Government to the hero of Caprera:

TURIN, Sept. 18, 1861.

It is quite time that the negotiations which have had place between GARIBALDI and the Government of the United States should be made material of history. I do not know why so much mystery has been thrown over the business. The newspapers scarcely mention it. GARIBALDI on the one hand, the American Envoy on the other, have maintained the profoundest silence. I have questioned nearly all the Generals of GARIBALDI, and they were as much in the dark as myself. At last, with great difficulty, I have been enabled to gather the particulars which I subjoin.

You are aware that GARIBALDI resided for several years in New-York, where he secured numerous and warm friendships. He learned to love that country, where individual liberty is so well adapted to his independent character. When war broke out between the North and the South, all his sympathies were with the Union; he wrote so to his friends in America, who replied by imploring him to come to their aid. Two months ago several wealthy Americans placed at his disposal an enormous fund with which he was to raise a free corps, to be commanded by himself. As private citizens, this was all they were in a condition to offer. This position, however well it might have suited the GARIBALDI of 1848, was not satisfactory to the soldier of Marsala and Palermo.

While Americans from the North came in pursuit of GARIBALDI, those of the South were not idle. A deputation was sent to him in order to impress him with a conviction that the question at issue between the North and the South merited grave attention; that the Slavery question put forth by the North was almost a secondary issue in comparison of that of free trade demanded by the South. These representations have not been without influence upon GARIBALDI.

After the defeat of the National Army, the United States Government hastened to make serious propositions to GARIBALDI. Mr. MASSH, the American Minister at Turin, could not properly be sent to him, as the question too intimately affected Italy. The United States Minister at Brussels, who is said to have known GARIBALDI in America, was selected. He was instructed to sound GARIBALDI, and, pardon the expression, to make him come.

GARIBALDI, everybody knows, is dying of *ennui* at Caprera. Recall the career of this singular man; see him now at New-York and in California, then in Peru, at Buenos Ayres, in China; the Italian Revolution found him Captain of a merchantman in 1859. Inaction preys upon this powerful organization. For more than a month GARIBALDI has been nailed to his bed by rheumatic pains, which an active life would dissipate at once, and completely. The American envoy accordingly found GARIBALDI pining for a change of life, and to resume his part on the stage, which he has filled so splendidly. The presence of the American Minister at Caprera, arriving as he did without mystery or disguise, on the deck of a passenger steamer, sufficed to show, without other evidence, that his mission was to a man already prepared for it, and that it was already accepted in principle.

Of the terms I can only speak with reserve. It is nevertheless, quite certain that the chief command of the Federal army was to belong exclusively to GARIBALDI; he was, I am assured, to render an account of his measures, and to take no action without the sanction of a council of war, appointed by the Government of Washington. He was to be at liberty to take with him such officers as he esteemed worthy of his confidence. These officers were to constitute the majority of his staff; but in no case were the Generals who should accompany him to be substituted for the native Generals in the principal commands. Their position was to be regulated, and their services rewarded, either by distinct grades in the army, or by territorial advantages.

GARIBALDI, at such critical moments in his career, is used to take counsel only with the inspiration of the moment, or with his star. It is well known that when he embarked for Italy he slept soundly throughout the entire voyage, and that it was only as he neared the Sicilian coast he decided to land at Marsala, a point of which until that moment he had never thought.

The proposed council of war to accompany him everywhere, and as a sort of Aulic council to regulate his march, was not at all to GARIBALDI's taste. Moreover, as an old patriot, more than anything else, he wished to be able to return to Italy "as soon as his presence there might be necessary." An unknown country, generals equally unknown, a doubtful cause, Italy separated from him by the ocean, his friends and officers pointing out to him Rome and Venice as a land of promise; these considerations were more than enough to confound the most resolute of minds. The American Envoy returned to Genoa, without having accomplished anything.

It is said by many, nevertheless, that the negotiation is not finally concluded. Let us hope the contrary.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 402, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 443½, 444.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 109, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, demurrers. Issues law and fact, Nos. 81, 229, 231, 236, 263, 289, 314, 332, 345, 350, 360, 366, 367.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1345, 1035, 1047, 1053, 1145, 1199, 1289, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1656, 1058, 1058½, 1062, 1066, 1068, 1353, 1355.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2085, 2105, 2107, 2111, 2113, 2117, 2121, 2123, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2082, 2086, 2088, 2090 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, [2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 2994½, 1322, 509, 1309, 959, 912, 559, 1370, 526, 557, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382. *Part II.*—Nos. 1383, 1385, 1396, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1409, 1410, 894, 3315, 908.

Decisions in Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Brig Hallis Jackson and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured on the high seas near Tybee Light, on the coast of Georgia, by the United States steamship *Union*, on June 10, 1861. Bernardi Sanches appeared and claimed the vessel, but did not state his residence or citizenship. Arganequi, Gonzales & Co., of Cuba, claimed the cargo, alleging that they chartered the brig to take the cargo to Savannah, if it was not blockaded, and if it was, to some other port of the United States, and they denied any notice that Savannah was blockaded.

The proofs showed that the vessel was owned by a resident of Georgia, and had been employed in sailing for him before between Savannah and Matanzas. She left Savannah on this last trip after the proclamations of April 15, 19, and 27, and May 3, 1861, were issued, and were known of by the owner of the ship's company. She sailed under the secession flag, used it in Matanzas while there, and on her trip home, till the master, fearing U. S. vessels, ordered the American flag to be substituted, and when the Union approached he ordered the mate to hide it.

Held by the Court—That these facts show not only that the vessel belonged to an enemy, but his purpose to navigate her as such, in defiance of the laws and the Government of the country to which he owed allegiance.

As to the cargo, there was some evidence that it belonged to the owner of the vessel. The bill of lading indeed consigned the cargo from the claimants to the owner of the vessel or assigns.

A charter of the vessel was executed three days before the signing of the bill of lading, but does not vary the matter materially, except that it provides that the vessel was to go "to Savannah, or as near thereto as she may safely get," and deliver the cargo to the charterer's agent. *Held*, That if the bill of lading imports *prima facie* that the consignors were owners of the goods, yet that intendment is so feeble and inconclusive, particularly in prize cases, as to demand in any equivocal case explanations by proof on the part of the consignor. That the proximity of Matanzas to Savannah, and the large commercial intercourse between those ports would leave a presumption that these parties understood the state of hostilities pending between the United States and all the ports of Georgia; that they contemplated a blockade of Savannah as then existing, and meant to provide a resource in this stipulation in case the vessel should not succeed in evading it. The neutral merchant becomes a participator with the enemy in any mercantile device to violate a blockade, and his property is thereby made to share a common fate with the enemy's itself.

The arrest of the vessel shows that the blockade was effective, and she was not entitled to be warned off, if approaching with intent to violate it. (Wheaton on Capt., 193–194, 203–207.)

The vessel is therefore condemned as enemy's property and because she undertook to violate the blockade.

The cargo, also, is held to have been the property of her owner, and is condemned as enemy's property, or if it belonged to the claimants, it was shipped by them to Savannah with an intent to violate the blockade, and therefore must be condemned.

Decree forfeiting vessel and cargo.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

The United States vs. *the Ship North Carolina.*—This vessel was seized at sea, off Cape Henry, on the 14th May, by the *Quaker City*, and libeled for forfeiture as enemy's property. The answer of the master averred that she was owned by him and others in Virginia, and denied that they were insurgents. Her crew also interfered, claiming wages up to the time of her capture.

Held, in accordance with the previous decisions, that the vessel was enemy's property, and lawful prize.

Decree of condemnation therefore.

NEUTRAL PROPERTY—VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Forest King and her cargo.*—This vessel was seized in the harbor of Key West by the flag-ship *Mississippi*, and libeled as having violated the blockade. Her cargo and one-eighth of the vessel, owned in Georgia, (the rest being owned in Massachusetts,) was also claimed to be forfeited as enemy's property. The vessel sailed under a charter dated New-York, January 17, 1861, for a voyage to Rio Janeiro and back to an Atlantic port of the United States, south of Cape Hatteras, or a Gulf port. At Rio she loaded with coffee, and left there on April 20 for New-Orleans. Learning that the Mississippi was blockaded, she went to Pensacola for information from the Squadron, and was warned not to enter any port south of the Delaware, but that she could go into Key West for supplies, which she did, and was there seized for violating the blockade.

The cargo was claimed by Rostron, Dutton & Co., of Rio, and Richard Rostron & Co., of Manchester, England, all British subjects.

Held by the Court—That the evidence shows that the cargo was shipped as English property, and without knowledge of an intent to violate the blockade.

That the schooner is not convicted of attempting to violate the blockade. It would have been impossible for her Master to have had actual notice when she cleared that she could not legally go to New-Orleans.

That the Master's conduct in going to Pensacola for information was blameless, as also his going in good faith to Key West for supplies. (The *Neptune*, 2 Rob., 92.)

That the one-eighth of the vessel owned in Georgia is enemy's property.

Decree restoring the cargo and seven-eighths of the vessel, and condemning the one-eighth.

Habeas Corpus—The Enlistment of Minors.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

The People ex. rel. Mary Ann Allen vs. *Daniel H. Burtnett, Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.*—This was a *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the son of the relator from the United States service, he having enlisted during his minority, without the consent of his parents. The particulars of the case, and of the questions raised upon the return of the writ, were stated in the TIMES of the 4th inst. The Court has now rendered the following opinion, which sufficiently recapitulates the facts and circumstances of the case. HOFFMAN, J.—The relator has established that William Allen, her son, was a minor, over the age of eighteen and under twenty-one years, and enlisted without the consent of either of his parents.

It appears from the return to the writ on the 15th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Governor Morgan United States Light Artillery, and was in due form of law mustered into the service of the United States as such private soldier. It further appears that on the 13th of September, 1861, an application for a *habeas corpus* was made to Mr. Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court of this District, upon an affidavit, sworn to on that day, that the defendant had made inquiries in Richmond County for a magistrate of competent jurisdiction to grant the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that he could find none, the County Judge being absent from said county, and gone to the western part of the State of New-York.

The petition in that case stated that the party was deprived of his liberty at Camp Law, Richmond County. The petition in the present instance states the same fact.

It further appears from the return that Mr. Justice Barnard, on the 16th of September, 1861, inquired into the facts; that the fact of minority was ascertained, and of enlistment without consent. He decided that the party was not entitled to his discharge, and remanded him to the custody of the officer, who now produces him. Several objections are made to the discharge being granted.

By the statute (3 R. S., 5 ed., 883, §§ 37, 38; 2 R. S. 563) application for the writ may be made to the Supreme Court during its sitting; or during its term or vacation to any one of its Justices, or any officer who may be authorized to perform the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers, being or residing within the county where the prisoner is detained; or if there be no such officer within such county, or if he be absent, or for any cause be incapable of acting, or have refused to grant such writ, then to some officer having such authority, residing in any adjoining county. There must, in such case, be sufficient evidence given that there is no officer in the county of the detention authorized to grant the writ, or that he is absent, or has refused to grant it, or is incapable of acting for some cause specially set forth.

The affidavit produced is liable to the objection that it does not explicitly state that there is no officer in the County other than the County Judge authorized to grant the writs; only that the deponent could find none. It is subject also to the difficulty that it was made on the 13th of September, and used on the 16th of that month, before Justice Barnard. On the same day, the 16th, the present application was made. The County Judge might have returned in the interim—an affidavit of a later date should have been produced.

I think these objections well taken. It is next insisted that the decision of Mr. Justice Barnard is *res judicata* upon the same facts in the same case, and the only mode of correcting it, if wrong, is by *certiorari*.

The case of Mercein vs. The People in the Court of Errors (25 Wendel, 64; see page 108,) is a distinct authority to the very point, and has remained unchanged. (See 1 Packer, 129.)

This objection is fatal to the application.

Another point has been raised, as to whether the party is not so brought within the act of our own Legislature, as to make his enlistment valid, being over eighteen years of age, without the consent of parents.

Upon this question the act of the Militia, (1 R. S., 285;) the 21st section of article 1, tit. v. (Ibid. 296,) and the act of April 15, 1861, (Sess. Laws, c. 277,) may be referred to, as also the 13th section of the act, chapter 304, of 1835. I need not pass upon this point.

The application must be denied, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the officer making the return.

J. O'Rourke for relator; H. L. Clinton for Government.

Assessments Erroneously Paid.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wm. Forest, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover back the amount of an assessment paid under a misapprehension of the facts concerning it. Subsequently the assessment was set aside by order of the court, and plaintiff now desires to be reimbursed. The Corporation interposes a demurrer to the complaint, upon the ground that as the plaintiff made his payment voluntarily, and without adjudication, he cannot now maintain his action against the City. The case was argued and decision reserved.

Sharp's Case against the City.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is the case in which the plaintiff seeks to recover extensive damages of the Corporation for an alleged abridgement of his interest in the Wall-street Ferry aper. The case has been many times stated in this p and was set down for trial on Thursday.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors for the term:

JOHN C. TUCKER, Foreman.

Jno. H. Browning,	John S. Martin,	Edw. H. Fletcher,
Ambrose K. Ely,	Hy. W. Quinnan,	James G. King,
Gersh'm Lockwood,	James A. Smith,	James Kelly,
Sam'l Millbank,	J. VanVenchoten,	Robert Leonard.
Henry Marks,	Sam'l T. Williams,	Gilbert Oakly,
Abr'm B. Rapelye,	Elisha Brooks,	John M. Reid,
Samuel Reeve,	M. L. Delafield,	Gehiel S. Alling,
Benj. A. Kissam.		

The Recorder briefly charged the jury, confining his remarks entirely to those subjects required by law to be touched upon in the charge.

The calendar for the day was then called, and, no cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate: John J. Mullen, Elizabeth West and Frank Tombs. Neither of these wills contained bequests of interest to others than the devisees.

Decisions.

Alberte vs. *Johnson.*—Motion granted.

Lang vs. *Robinson.*—Motion denied.

International Life Insurance Society vs. *Woodruff, et al.*—Motion granted.

Dempsey vs. *Gill et al.*—Motion granted.

Robbins et al. vs. *Treadway.*—Motion denied.

Meminger vs. *Michaels et al.*—Motion denied.

Wood et al. vs. *Sanders.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 8, 1861.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '62	96	30 Hudson River R	38
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92½	100 do	36¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82½	100 do	36½
500 Treas. 6's 2 Year	99¾	50 do b15	36½
8,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60..	89½	100 do b30	36¾
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds., '76	84	200 Harlem Railroad	11¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42	200 do	11¾
1,000 do	42¼	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	27¾
2,000 N. C. State 6s	60	39 Panama Railroad	117
45,000 Missouri State 6s	43	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b60	67
4,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R	46	500 Reading Railroad. b3	36
1,000 Mich. 7s War L..	88	600 do	35¾
3,000 City 6s '96	94	316 Mich. Cen. R	48
1,000 E. R. 1st m. bs..	103	50 do b10	46
1,000 E. R. 4th m. bs..	71¼	300 do b30	46
5,000 do	71½	175 do	45¾
1,000 Nor. In. 1st

calmly various foreign correspondents who now hold or may purchase Uncle Sam's bonds have written to us inquiring as to this point. Your answer, we believe, will be in the negative, founded from the lessons recently passed, and if so—it being authoritative—its publication would immediately remove all fear of such taxation from the minds of European capitalists.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants, (Signed)

BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1861.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your inquiry of the 27th ultimo, I beg leave to say that the existing laws of the United States do not impose any tax upon securities of any kind, held by foreigners residing abroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, New-York.

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of September, were as follows:

1861	$107,587 27
1860	89,345 65
Decrease	$16,241 62

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860 ..... $1,142,850 87

Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861 ..... 1,144,980 26

Increase $2,129 39

The following is a statement of the business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day:

Receipts	$2,519,866 17
Payments	380,113 70
Balance	11,036,375 13

Included in the receipts were $10,000 for Customs, and $2,497,000 for Treasury Notes.

Our Trade as Affected by the War.

From Ballet's American and European Circular.

In the lack of experience in this country, the result only can solve many of the great questions involved in the war. In a time of peace the annual expenditures of Government have averaged less than $300,000 per day. For the prosecution of the war, they are $1,000,000 daily. This extraordinary expenditure has been going on, say for 90 days, in which $90,000,000 have been advanced from the capital of the country, without any appreciable effect upon the rates charged for money, without any embarrassments to the foreign or domestic trade, but, in fact, with a decided advantage to the latter. So far all fears of a stringency, or of the inability of the country to sustain the burden, have proved utterly groundless. The only question now raised is whether we can infer the future from the past, and whether we can prosecute the war *ad libitum*, to use the phrase, or till we increase our National debt to $500,000,000 or $1,000,000,000, without interfering injuriously with the industries of our people, or with their commerce and trade.

Without extending our inquiries as to the ultimate consequences of the creation of a large National debt for military purposes, there is no doubt that this debt, represented by the bonds and the promissory notes of Government, has an effect similar to the addition of capital equal to their nominal value, either suddenly created, or imported from abroad. The Government securities are capital to the person holding them, as much as gold and silver. They pay his debts, or may be the basis of any business enterprise. The creation of this debt only keeps pace with the sales made by the people to the Government of food, clothing, munitions of war, and the time of the soldiers. It is to be issued consequently mainly against the *future* earnings of the country, and not against its past accumulations. Should the Government advertise for tenders for the delivery of such articles, and of personal service, there is no doubt that the offers would exceed five times the whole present wants of Government, or $500,000,000 instead of $100,000,000. This illustration states the case. So long, therefore, as our industries are unembarrassed, the debt created is a stimulus to them, rather than a burden. There seems to be no cause of apprehension that their freedom will be interfered with. Exchanges are so decidedly in our favor that the influx of specie must continue. The expenditures are all among ourselves, and the money returns by natural attraction to the great centres. Notwithstanding the amounts already paid by the banks, they are as able to lend to their customers as ever, while the rates were never lower. While the war has apparently no effect to absorb or exhaust capital to an injurious extent, the expenditures going on have already given a very decided impulse to our manufacturing industries and to trade. Everywhere are establishments being put in motion, while trade of all kinds is resuming something like its wonted volume. Our people have pretty well got over the shock caused by the outbreak of the rebellion, which, of course, for a time, arrested nearly every business movement. But the great interest of the country—agriculture—was never more prosperous. The farmer was never better able to buy, and with the existence of all the means for an active trade, it cannot long remain in abeyance.

The apprehension now expressed by our more conservative bankers is not on account of a stagnation from scarcity of capital, but of an injurious expansion of the currency with its usual accompaniments, speculation and over-trading. Such fear we believe to be, for the present, at least, without sufficient foundation.

One of the most favorable features in our present emergency is the condition of our foreign commerce. We have exported from the port of New-York, for the first 9 months of the present year, domestic produce to the amount of $98,571,819, against $72,503,258 for 1860. We have imported $42,306,000 in gold and silver, against $951,000 for 1860, and exported $3,279,-000, against $31,043,000 for 1860. The change in specie in our favor has been equal to $71,014,000. We have, in the meantime, received from California $37,306,000, increasing, with importations, our specie reserve, equal to $66,713,000 over the amount in the country at the same time last year. We are still taking gold from abroad in payment for our exports, having reduced our imports for dry goods $50,000,000, and the total imports in this port from $186,848,360 in 1860, to $101,372,730 in 1861, showing a decrease equal to $85,520,630. The decrease for the year will be at least 50 ₱ cent. Hence the great change in the direction of the current of the precious metals.

The best authorities in England and France put down the deficit in their respective crops to be such, that the former must import 64,000,000, and the latter 40,000,000 bushels of grain, to have a supply equal to ordinary consumption. This is at the rate of nearly 3,000,000 bushels weekly up to the year ending Aug. 31, 1862. The United States is looked to to make up the greater parbof the deficit. Their crops would enable them to do much toward this were not the movement of these soon to be checked by the closing of navigation on the great canal and the lakes. Enormous amounts, however will come forward before Winter sets in, while the Railroads will be actively employed for the whole season. The ability to supply the demand is really only a matter of price. With rates sufficiently remunerating, almost the entire crop may be moved during the Winter, even with the lakes closed by ice and the Mississippi by the blockade. We shall discuss this interesting subject more at length in another issue.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75¾; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 5 bbls. Ashes, 28,870 bbls. Flour, 1,022 bbls. Corn Meal, 148,704 bushels Wheat, 202,428 bushels Corn, 4,350 bushels Rye, 400 bushels Barley, 1,550 bushels Oats, 859 packages Provisions, and 430 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, at previous rates.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been made of only 100 mats Java, at 21c.; 312 bags Rio, at 15c.@16¾c., and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 15¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. The receipts of Rio during the week have been 10,524 bags; sales 7,021 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning 119,645 packages, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 84,118 bags Rio, 11,284 mats and 259 bags Ceylon, 12,063 bags Maracaibo, 3,000 mats and 2,850 bags Java, 3,000 bags St. Domingo, 2,471 bags Laguayra, and 600 bags Bombay. The following are the closing quotations: Java, 20c.@21c.; Laguavra and Maracaibo, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@16¾c.; and St. Domingo at 15c.@15¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Oct. 5, Baltimore	21,000
Oct. 5, Philadelphia	none.
Oct. 8, New-York	84,118
Total	105,118

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, mainly at 20c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in more demand to-day, at firmer and somewhat unsettled prices. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	18	18	18⅛	18¼
Middling, ₱ lb	21½	21¾	21⅞	22
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	23	22¾	22⅞	23

DRY GOODS—A well attended public sale of Shawls, &c., took place to-day. The bidding, however, was not very spirited, and the prices realized were low in most instances, though not very remarkably so for this season.

DYEWOODS—Small sales of St. Domingo Logwood were made at $16 50 ₱ ton.

FISH—All kinds have been quiet to-day, though prices have been quoted about the same.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, and has been less sought after to-day; prices have declined, closing heavily. The export inquiry has been restricted, shippers having been discouraged by the unfavorable news per the *Bavaria* and *Norwegian*. Holders of such lots of Flour as were exposed on the dock were very eager to sell, a circumstance which tended to depress prices. Sales, since our last, 18,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 45; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 55@$5 80, mainly at $5 60@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 10@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop brands Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95, chiefly at $5 90 ₱ bbl. Superfine State ..... $5 20@$5 40

Extra State	$5 55@ $5 80
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady; sales, 1,250 bbls., at $5 80@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$6 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including superfine at $5 35@$5 45; extra at $5 50@$5 75, ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and heavy to-day. Shippers have been less disposed to buy, in view of the discouraging news by the *Bavaria* and *Norwegian*. The rain-storm has impeded operations. Prices have declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The sales since our last add up 166,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, $1 36@$1 43; Amber Western at $1 35@$1 36½; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 15@$1 24; Racine Spring, at $1 20@ $1 22; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 10@$1 21; Red State, part at $1 28@$1 31; White Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 44, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and prices have declined, the market closing heavily. Sales 224,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 51c.@55c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; chiefly at 54c.@ 54½c. for sound; 56c.@56½c. for Western Yellow; 60c. for do. White, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, to-day, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c. @34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request at 68c.@70c. for Western; and 75c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels, to arrive at our quotations. Barley is unaltered; sales 2,800 bushels, State, at 68c. ₱ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. E. BILL reviews, thus: The ruling feature in the trade continues to be the export business, which for the fortnight past has been on the increase. The French orders received by the late steamers have been heavy and at liberal rates, the execution of which has given much activity and great firmness to the market. For English account there is a fair demand, but generally at lower rates, the principal inquiry being for Indian Corn. The export clearances for the fortnight ending on the 4th inst., are an indication of the extent of the trade, having been 34,993 bbls. Flour, 458,264 bushels Wheat, 646,489 bushels Corn, to Great Britain, and Ireland; 62,364 bbls. Flour, 1,347,309 bushels Wheat, 60,057 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye to France; 34,256 bushels Wheat to Portugal; 6,818 bbls Flour, 249,011 bushels Wheat, 46,963 bushels Rye to the Continent. For all descriptions of Flour there has been a good demand for home use as well as for export, and full prices have been obtained. The interruption to the Western navigation is increasing our supplies of the good brands from Kentucky, Indiana and St. Louis, which are readily taken for France. At yesterday's Exchange the market closed firmly. The supplies of Wheat have not been equal to the Foreign demand, and the sales to arrive (of that already on the canal) have been heavy. The quality of the new crop continues to be very satisfactory, but there are still complaints of the yield. Rye is wanted and is not plenty. Barley and Oats are quiet and unchanged in value. Indian Corn sells freely on arrival, chiefly for export, at full prices. As the season of canal navigation is now short and freights high, holders are firm. There is some speculative inquiry at a little under present rates."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1861,

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Oct. 4, '61..	48,624	840,298	1,456,033
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61..	——	——	——
Philadelphia	Sept. 26, '61..	16,623	167,895	71,553
Baltimore	Sept. 26, '61..	——	31,104	——
Boston	Sept. 27, '61..	6,183	——	14,244
Other Ports	Sept. 20, '61..	——	——	——
Total		71,430	1,039,297	1,541,830
To about same period, 1860		255,194	3,001,087	222,497
To about same period, 1859		12,901	2,900	——
To about same period, 1858		36,326	117,105	86,105

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.
From New-York, to Sept. 24, 1861	65,114	1,313,364	39,607
From other Ports, to latest dates	2,793	3,000	——

HAY—North River is in demand at steady rates, at 45c.@70c. for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, to-day, yet quoted firm. We quote: New, at 16c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@ 8c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Speculative purchases of 4,000 bales Jute, in Boston, have been reported at $85@$90 ₱ ton.

IRON—Has been inactive to-day at previous quotations.

LATHS—The demand has been moderate at uniform rates.

LEAD—Has been sparingly sought after, yet has been quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light to-day, including small lots of Porto Rico at 42c., and Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@31c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Transactions in all descriptions have been limited; prices have not varied materially. Crude Whale, 41c.@44c.; Crude Sperm, $1 22@$1 26, and Linseed at 60c.@61c., chiefly 60c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request to-day, at $14 50@$14 87½ for Mess, and $9 75 @$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 450 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 285 bbls., at $12 @$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 for re-packed Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, were confined to small lots, in all 60 tcs., at $7 25@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, 1,500 bags Pimento, on private terms; and 500 bags, in bond, at 4¾c. ₱ lb., holders asking at the close 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., duty paid.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, sales having been confined to 135 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c., and Porto Rico at 9c.; also, 337 boxes Havana at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Other sales were reported, but without reliable particulars.

TEAS—The demand has been fair for Greens and active for Blacks, at gradually advancing prices.

TIN—Has been in limited request since our last, at essentially unchanged prices.

TALLOW—Sales 27,500 lbs. at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls. chiefly at 21c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day, at irregular rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@ 12¼d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 11d.@11¾d., ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 13d. ₱ bush. Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 25s.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. @4s. 1¾d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@ 14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c.@ 26c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov 16

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia* will close at the Post-office this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. A late mail bag will remain open on the pier at Jersey City until 10.20 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rey. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

IF C. B. C. WILL WRITE AGAIN, O. H. will meet him, as requested.

I. B.—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS to WILLIAM BROWN, Box 101 *Times* office.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 7,

A large assortment of

FANCY SILKS,

50 pieces PLAID and STRIPE at 50 cents, formerly 75 cents.

75 pieces MILLE RAY CHINE STRIPE at 60 cents, formerly 85 cents.

100 pieces MILLE RAY CHINE STRIPE, richer, at 65 cents, formerly 90 cents.

150 pieces BROCHE CARMELA, Stripe and Plaid, at 75 cents, formerly $1.

120 pieces VERY RICH and HEAVY QUALITIES at 85 cents, formerly $1 25.

110 pieces EXTRA RICH at $1, formerly $1 50.

Together with

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHER STYLES.

A large assortment of

BLACK SILKS,

Very Cheap.

SILK AND VELVET ROBES,

FROM $10 UPWARD.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A large addition to their former stock, including

150 pieces RICHARDSON'S 4-4 LINENS, 25 cents, formerly 32 cents.

80 pieces RICHARDSON'S 4-4 LINENS, 30 cents, formerly 37 cents.

75 pieces RICHARDSON'S 4-4 LINENS, 35 cents, formerly 42 cents.

With a large assortment of finer qualities, equally cheap.

Also a large addition to the FLANNEL and BLANKET STOCKS, with 500 pieces Jones' 4-4 EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH SHIRTINGS, supposed to be the cheapest goods ever offered, 12½ cents, now 18 cents; together with a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct.

A large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

New and desirable styles, never before exhibited;

Comprising

BROCHE, VELOURS, FOULARD, LAINE, PRINTED and PLAIN PARIS POPLINS, VENETIAN PLAIDS, &c.

Together with a large assortment of Medium and Low-Priced

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 7,

1,000 pieces ENGLISH, MERRIMAC, and other styles of PRINTS, at 9 cents, formerly 12½ cents.

500 pieces new style CAMIEUX PRINTS at 12½ cents, formerly 18 cents.

250 pieces very RICH 4-4 CHINTS at 12½ cents, formerly 20 cents.

150 pieces AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES at 12½ cents, formerly 18 cents.

250 pieces VERY RICH CHINTZ DE LAINES at 18¾ cents, formerly 25 cents.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

Call the attention of purchasers to their stock of SUPERB CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, which have been further reduced, and are at VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

Also a fresh supply of FRENCH BROCHE STRIPED SHAWLS, now so very desirable; and beautiful SCOTCH PLAID LONG AND SQUARE SHAWS, GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sofa, mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

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MANUAL OF INTERNAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR MEN-OF-WAR,

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BURLEY'S PATENT DOVETAILING MACHINE.

The attention of carpenters, packing-box makers, and all others working in wood, is called to this valuable machine, which may be seen daily in operation at the Novelty Works. It performs in one hour the work of twenty men for one day, and with a mathematical accuracy which cannot be attained by any hand work. For packing-boxes it is invaluable, as while it affords extraordinary strength and tightness, it saves the expense of cleats, which, in large shipments, add much to the cost of freight. The advertiser will treat with any party having capital to put the machine into use at once, or will dispose of rights for its use. Address C. H. P., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

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NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE, Packed for European Markets.

Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., or to M. A. T. LYNCH, Commission Merchant, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at RESLEY & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane. CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER, four power-looms, 24 braiders, one cotton-winder and doubler, steel rolls, screw press, shafting, &c., low for cash. Apply at factory South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

FOR SALE,—A STYLISH BLACK HORSE, 16 hands, sound and kind, 6 years old; also, a Coupé and phaeton, made by Brewster, single and double harness. Inquire at stable in 13th-st., rear of No. 68 5th-av.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMboat EMILY, now running on the Harlem River as a passenger boat. Inquire at the Office, Harlem.

CHAMPAGNS AND GOBLETS, $1 PER dozen, at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, and No. 171 8th-av.

GOBLETS ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN, AT HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute and No. 171 8th-av.

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BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,

No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

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MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

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IRISH POPLINS, PARIS MERINOS,

DELAINES, REPS DE PARIS,

OTTOMAN VELOURS, CASHMERES, SAXONY

PLAIDS, PARIS POPLINS, &c., &c.,

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RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES,

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A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT

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CLOAKS AND SHAWLS FOR FALL.

LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

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BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,

SUITABLE FOR

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GEORGE CAREY,

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

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CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

ON

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Canal, corner Mercer-st.

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OF

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ALSO,

CAPS, HEADDRESSES, &c

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ALL THE

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Will be sold at

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Are now ready for the inspection of customers.

THREAD VEILS, $2 to $5. JACONET SETS,

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E. S. MILLS & CO.,

OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

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AN IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

At No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

Neck-ties and scarfs, ladies and gents' linen handkerchiefs, hosiery and shirts; also, men and boys fine linen collars at 10c. each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price, will not occur again in a lifetime.

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In every variety of scales and patterns.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS,

First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON,

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THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL,—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music (piano, violin and guitar,) French and German languages, by a single gentleman, who has had great experience in teaching. Testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address TEACHER, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

35 SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS FOR SALE—At less than cost of manufacturing. Every instrument warranted for three years. Must be sold this month. Pianos to rent, or sold on instalments. Call at the manufactory, No. 75 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The great event in Washington yesterday was the grand review of cavalry and artillery, which took place on the great plain east of the Capitol, and was witnessed by an immense crowd of gratified spectators. There were twenty-one batteries of artillery and fifty-seven companies of cavalry, on the field. The rebels did not make their appearance at any point along our lines. By the arrival from the Potomac Flotilla, we learn that the rebel camp-fires may be now nightly seen in the vicinity of Evansport, extending a distance of three miles.

Dispatches received in Washington from Gen. ROSECRANS, contain the comforting assurance that he will be able to fully sustain himself against the combined forces of the rebel Gens. LEE and FLOYD.

Everything continues quiet on the Upper Potomac. The rebel force which recently moved up the river has not made its appearance at any point since it left the vicinity of the mouth of Muddy Creek, and the impression is gaining ground that it proceeded over the mountains into Western Virginia.

A budget of important news has been brought down from Richmond to Fortress Monroe by a number of wounded National prisoners who have arrived there under a flag of truce—the rebels not being able longer to supply their wants, and thinking it more honorable to release them than to allow them to die from neglect. The prisoners report that there are in Richmond about five thousand troops, and that the rebel Army on the Potomac is supposed to number over 150,000. The troops are suffering severely for want of medicines, clothing and certain articles of food—more especially things cut off by the blockade, which are bringing fabulous prices. Apprehensions of an attack on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety, and Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in anticipation of a descent on Savannah or Brunswick, had recalled five regiments from the Potomac Army. Powerful batteries have been erected along the James River, in anticipation of an advance of the National Army in that direction. BEAUREGARD, at last accounts, was at Manassas, and JEFF. DAVIS had returned to Richmond in feeble health. Surgeons SWALM, HOMISTON and ROBINSON, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, accompanied the prisoners from Richmond.

Our advices from Missouri are indicative of important operations on foot. Gen. FREMONT left Jefferson City on Monday afternoon for Sedalia, accompanied by Gen. MCKINSTRY, with the determination of following PRICE, whatever direction he may have taken, until he overtakes him, even should it be in Arkansas. It is his declared purpose, after leaving Sedalia, to march from twenty-five to forty miles a day, according to the condition of the roads, in order that he may the more rapidly come up with the main body of the rebels, and force them to an engagement. Meantime BEN. MCCULLOCH'S forces—or, perhaps we should say, the forces lately commanded by BEN. MCCULLOCH, as it is again asserted that he is dead—are reported to be on the south bank of the Osage River, awaiting the movement of Gen. FREMONT, in order that he may cut off his communication with St. Louis and March on that city. This report is improbable, from the fact that on the 25th of September MCCULLOCH issued a proclamation to the people of Arkansas, calling for more troops; which would seem to argue him in no condition to attack a place fortified as St. Louis is well known to be. A dispatch lately received in Louisville from Fort Smith puts down MCCULLOCH'S force at only thirty-five hundred.

Our correspondent at Louisville, Ky., furnishes us with some information concerning the effects of Col. MULLIGAN'S surrender at Lexington. He thinks that the result of being thus out-generaled must be disastrous to the National cause in Southern Kentucky, and will induce many wavering people to decide in favor of secession. BUCKNER is making the most of the affair, and is boldly endeavoring to convert the whole of Southern Kentucky into rebel territory. It is very much feared that all that part of the State south of Green River will, before Christmas, be as literally a part and parcel of the rebel Confederacy as once loyal Tennessee is. Already all the important strategic points are in the hands of the enemy. These are our correspondent's views, and he very properly urges that, in this as in other cases, the magnitude of the danger must be appreciated before it can be met and averted. The rebel camp at Columbus is believed by a deserter from PILLOW'S command to contain some forty thousand men, under command of Gen. JOHNSTON.

The advices brought by the *Norwegian*, whose arrival is announced elsewhere, are of the highest importance, so far as they relate to American interests. The price of Cotton had still further advanced in the Liverpool market, and bid fair to go still higher. The sales for a week were 172,000 bales. Meantime the manufacturers, under the pressure of high prices, were generally adopting the short-time system, with a determination to abstain from pressing their goods until prices should attain a remunerative standard. The English Funds continued to droop—a circumstance which is accounted for by the feelings of disquiet at the prospects of the operative classes in Manchester during the coming Winter, and the influence which a partial suspension of the Cotton trade may have upon the British revenue. Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON had made a speech at a dinner in Hertfordshire, in which he alluded to American affairs, basing his remarks upon the erroneous assumption that the separation of the North and South is finally accomplished. He did not, however, consider the breaking up of the American Republic as a proof of the failure of Democracy, but believed that any other form of government would have equally failed in keeping together sections so geographically vast and with interests so antagonistic. The letter of the Emperor of Russia to our Government is made the text for an article in the London *Times*. The letter, for a wonder, is pronounced good and appropriate. Further letters from Dr. RUSSELL are published in the *Times*, in one of which he states that he has no doubt whatever of the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States, if they put forth all their strength. The assertions that our Government has offered commissions to French officers, are effectually silenced by the official announcement in the *Constitutionnel*, that no agent in Europe has been authorized to make such engagements. The silk trade of Lyons, which has been suffering greatly from the effects of the troubles in this country, is reported to be much improved.

From the Toronto papers we receive particulars of the arrest of Col. RANKIN, member or the Provincial Parliament, for enlisting recruits for the American Army. The offence urged against Col. RANKIN in the complainant's affidavit is, that he has agreed to accept a military commission to enter into the service of the United States, and that he has induced divers of the Queen's lieges to enlist in the same service. This offence is said to be in violation of the Canadian statute known as "The Foreign Enlistment Act." In answer to a gross, vulgar attack on Col. RANKIN in the Toronto *Leader*, that gentleman has thought proper to publish a reply, in which he maintains that, under British law, he and his associates have "a perfect right to enrol themselves in the cause of freedom—that of the North against the South." And he further says that "there will be no lack of Canadian gentlemen not only willing but eager to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented to them of achieving an honorable distinction." From the success of Col. RANKIN in filling up his regiment with Canadian recruits, this statement would seem to be literally true.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. DALE, who has recently returned from an official visit to the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska, is much more satisfactory than we have been led to expect from rumors which have previously reached us—principally, however, from secession sources. He was received by them with gladness, and every opportunity was sought by them to express their friendship for the Government. The efforts of the rebel leaders to array the Indians in hostility against the United States, had been only partially successful, and then only when coercion has been used, and no doubt is entertained by the Commissioner that a large Indian force could be raised in Kansas and Nebraska to operate against the rebels, should the Government desire it.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool on the 26th and Londonderry on the 27th ult., passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec. Her advices from Great Britain and the Continent are two days later than were received by the *Bavaria*. The political news from England is of no importance, but the financial and commercial news is interesting. The funds were still lower, Consols having declined to 93@93¼ for Money. Another advance of ¼d.@½d. has taken place in the Cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were both dull and declining. The steamship *Great Eastern*, it is stated, was less damaged than at first represented, and after repairing at Milford Haven, will resume the service between Liverpool and New-York. The terms of the treaty between England, France and Spain, for immediate intervention in the affairs of Mexico, have been published by the London *Post*. It appears from the terms of the treaty that there is no danger of waging a territorial war, but the combined naval force of the three Powers will occupy the principal ports on the Gulf, and will sequestrate the customs revenue, retaining one-half and paying the rest to the Mexican Government. If any opposition is made by Mexico, however, an effectual blockade will be instantly established.

From Italy we learn that active negotiations are going on with France, relative to guarantees for the spiritual independence of the Pope, if Rome should become the capital of Italy. A diplomatic rupture between Italy and Spain is anticipated, should the latter continue to refuse the delivery of the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate.

From Austria we learn of the imminence of a Ministerial crisis. On the 25th of September, an Imperial ordinance was published at Pesth, prohibiting the meeting of the Federal Assembly Committee of that city, and threatened to employ force to prevent it. The meeting was to take place on the 30th.

The Municipal Elections had commenced in Poland, and there was much excitement at Warsaw, but no breach of the peace.

The first Conference on the Union of the Danubian Principalities had taken place at Constantinople, but without result. It was believed that no movement against the Montenegrins would be made for some time. OMAR PASHA had made a reconnoissance as far as Graheva, but had made no other preparations for assuming the offensive.

Advices from China are interesting. It was reported from Canton that the Prussian Minister had failed to obtain a treaty from the Chinese Government. The rebels were said to be threatening Shanghai, to the number of 100,000, and Nanking was closely invested by the Imperialists.

The Pennsylvania Election took place yesterday, but we have no returns upon which to base a calculation of the result. The impression is that the People's Ticket received a majority among the Pennsylvania soldiers in camp around Washington.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash*, Capt. MERCER, Commanding, from Charleston Bar Oct. 3, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The *Wabash* has been in active service nearly six months. She has been ordered home for some repairs to her hull and machinery. After leaving Hatteras Inlet it was found she had some five or six shot-holes below the water-line, which were temporarily plugged. Some slight change in her officers is also to be made. Since leaving Hatteras Inlet, Aug. 29, the weather has been remarkably pleasant. On the 28th September she experienced a gale from the southeast, which lasted four days. She will sail again in a week or ten days. The *Roanoke*, *Vandalia* and *Flag* were at anchor off Charleston on the evening of the 3d instant.

The steam transport *Vanderbilt* is taking in a large number of surf boats, for the Naval expedition. The steam transport *Atlantic* is now at anchor in the North River.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. FOLLETT'S Battery of Flying Artillery, from Massachusetts, arrived in this City. To-day it will go on to Washington with Senator WILSON'S Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, which will arrive in this City this morning. Before leaving, however, the officers will partake of breakfast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by invitation of the Sons of Massachusetts. The regiment will also be presented with an American standard by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.

An American Shipmasters' Association has been formed in this City, with rooms at the Exchange, the objects of which are to elevate the moral character and professional capacity of seamen. It is under the direction of experienced ship-masters and ship-owners, and certificates will be issued to worthy and competent persons for such offices as they may be qualified to fill with credit in the mercantile marine service. Capts. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, EZRA NYE, E. E. MORGAN and ROBERT L. TAYLOR are the Council; JOHN D. JONES, President; DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Treasurer; Capt. WM. W. STORY, Examiner in Seamanship, and Capt. J. W. UPTON, Secretary.

The Legislative Committee on Street Openings met yesterday, but transacted no business, adjourning until Thursday, to receive from Mr. LIVINGSTON, head book-keeper in the Street Commissioner's office, a document which he has in preparation, viz.: the record of street openings for the past ten years. Mr. L. has been engaged on this work for some time, but has been delayed by his labors in preparing for the annual report of the Street Commission.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but did not finish the election of Inspectors of Registry, postponing the matter until Friday, at 3 P. M.

The noted case of JACOB SHARP against the City, respecting the Wall-street Ferry lease, is at last about to come to trial before a jury. It has been set down for trial on Thursday at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Exchange yesterday, although holding only one session, (in consequence of the death of the old Treasurer,) was active and firm, and the speculative excitement more decidedly marked than usual. New-York Central, 77½@76¾; Erie, 30; Toledo, 34. Exchange closed somewhat firmly for the *Persia*, 107@107½.

The rain-storm, yesterday, checked business. Breadstuffs were depressed by the unfavorable news per *Bavaria* and *Norwegian*, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined, yet purchasers, especially for export, bought less freely. Cotton was more active, and was somewhat firmer. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Provisions, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Candles, Tallow, Seeds, Lime, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Rice, Soap and Whalebone were quiet. Whisky was cheaper. Tobacco, Pimento, Hay, Laths and Oil-cake were in request. Teas attracted more attention. The Freight engagements were limited, owing partly to the increased firmness of ship owners.

The Cattle Markets have never before been so completely glutted. About 5,400 head were yarded at Forty-fourth-street alone, which is the largest number ever booked at those yards for a single market. This excessive supply is mainly owing to the arrival of several droves intended for last week's market, but delayed by the freshet on the Erie Road. A few lots of rejected government cattle sent here, helped to swell the numbers. The war in Kentucky is also hurrying the stock out of that State, before it is confiscated or appropriated by the contending Armies. All these causes have combined to produce the supply reported this week. A very large proportion of the stock is poor, some droves selling at $20 to $25 per head, while one or two lots of light trash—yearlings and two-year olds—went at $7 to $10 each. Prices ranged from 4c. to 8½c. per pound—the latter for a very few of the choice Kentucky Durhams. Large numbers of nice steers sold at 7c. per pound.

The Slavery Question.

There is a very loud call upon the Government in certain quarters to issue at once an edict of emancipation as a means of carrying on the war. Mr. SUMNER says that such an edict would instantly end the rebellion. Others object strenuously to ending the war at all, unless the extinction of Slavery shall have been first secured. With the ultra Abolitionists of the Wendell Phillips school, the war has no meaning or interest apart from this result. They do not desire the restoration of the Union if Slavery is to exist, as it has done hitherto, under the tacit protection of the Constitution. A larger and less radical class despair of crushing the rebellion in any other way, and advocate emancipation as the severest blow that could be inflicted upon the rebels, and as the only means of pushing the war to a successful issue.

We do not agree with either. In a war like the present, the policy to be pursued must depend upon the circumstances of the moment. A line of conduct which may be very unwise to-day, may become indispensable to-morrow. What it may be wise to do next month or next year on this subject, it is impossible to foresee. But *as things stand now*, no policy could possibly be adopted which would be half so fatal to the Union cause as that which is pressed by the Abolitionists upon the Government. Its first effect would be to divide the North,—to create a powerful party in nearly every Northern State against a war to be prosecuted by such means and for such an end. Unquestionably Slavery has lost the hold which it had previous to the rebellion, on the forbearance and *quasi* respect of the great mass of our people. The slaveholding section is felt to have forfeited all claim on the country by its mad attempt to overthrow the Government. But still there are tens of thousands of our citizens who do not believe that the condition of the slaves would be improved by immediate emancipation, while they shrink with natural horror from the scenes of butchery and outrage by which such an event might be attended. They believe in fighting for the Union,—and are willing to devote themselves, thoroughly and heartily, to the task of sustaining the Constitution and restoring the authority of the Government;—but they would not give either men, money or moral support to a war waged for the emancipation of Southern slaves.

So long as this sentiment pervades the public mind to any considerable extent, it is very evident that the policy recommended would destroy utterly that unanimity of opinion and of action which, up to the present time, has constituted the strength of the Government in its contest with rebellion. No true friend of the Union will do anything to divide the North. No more effective way of aiding the rebels could be devised than to thrust into the controversy some new and exciting issue which should have that effect. The country has need of the utmost energies which the hearty and unanimous action of the people can bring forward. Yet who does not know that thousands and tens of thousands of those officers and men, who are now in the field to defend the Union, would withdraw instantly, if the war were to be openly and avowedly waged for the emancipation of the slaves?

This of itself would be a sufficient reason with us for opposing, under existing circumstances, the policy proposed. There are other considerations, equally cogent, against it. The real contest for the Union is in the Border States. There is a powerful and resolute Union Party in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee, fighting with the North and West in defence of the Government. It would be unwise to weaken their hands by any act not absolutely required by the rest of the country;—and while the Union cause would be weakened through divisions in the North and West by an emancipation edict, it would be ruined in the States we have named. We can see nothing to be gained anywhere to the Union cause by such a policy. We do not see how it could have any practical effect upon the rebel States most interested in Slavery; for it could not liberate a single slave beyond the lines of our army, where there would be no power to carry it into execution. If there had been any indication of a purpose on the part of the slaves to rebel, such an edict might stimulate and encourage them in so doing. But it is among the most remarkable features of the war that, up to the present time, we have no authentic intelligence from any quarter of the slaveholding States, of any movement whatever, large or small, towards an insurrection of the slaves. Although the great mass of the fighting men of the South are in Virginia, the slaves in all the Southern States have made as yet no attempt to secure their freedom. Until they do so—or until the Union men in the Border States shall ask such action at the hands of the Government, as calculated to aid them in their contest with rebellion, we see no possible good to be accomplished, while much serious evil would certainly be caused by an edict of emancipation. We can see no quarter in which it would strengthen the hands of the Government,—or give greater effect to its blows; while it would divide and weaken public sentiment in the loyal States, and strengthen the rebels in those where the contest is doubtful.

President LINCOLN has taken upon this subject the ground of a wise and true statesmanship. While he has been faithful to the policy and sentiments of his whole life, he has held the Government to a firm and steady course upon this question. We believe that his policy is just and wise, and that it will be fully vindicated by the results. The Government has simply *nothing whatever to do with Slavery*—and it should have nothing whatever to do with slaves. That it may and should deprive rebel owners of their services, whenever it deprives them of their property of any kind, by way either of precaution or of punishment, there can be no doubt. Nor ought our military commanders to assume for a moment the office of slave-catchers for rebel owners;—there is no law whatever to justify them in so doing. If the slaves of such owners come within our lines let the owners pursue them and recapture them, taking all the risks and running all the chances of being themselves held to answer for their treason. Under a purely passive, let-alone policy on the part of our armies, there is no danger that Slavery will reap any undue advantage from the rebellion which is waged on its behalf against the Government.

The European Coalition and Mexico.

Our foreign advices fully confirm the statements published in the TIMES, some days ago, concerning the intended intervention of the European Powers in Mexico. The London *Times*, of the 25th ult., says that the announcement of such a purpose created great excitement in the foreign markets, and was followed by an advance of 2 per cent. in Mexican Stocks. It seems that Spain is to take the lead in the matter. She has already dispatched two or three war vessels to the Gulf, and a formidable armed force has been for some time in preparation in Cuba. The part that France is to take in the expedition is not defined, though of the fact of her being one of the parties to it there is no doubt.

A recent number of the London *Saturday Review*, noticing the appointment of Gen. MONCK to be Governor-General of Canada, speaks of the dispatch of British troops to Canada as a matter which *must* have some explanation not known to the public. "The only plea," says the *Review*, "which can possibly avail to defend such a step is the knowledge by the Government of *circumstances so peculiar and unusual* that no one not in the secrets of the Cabinet can guess at them. The present extraordinary measures of defence, inexplicable as they are, *imply that difficulties are ahead.*" It is taken for granted by English journalists that there is danger, in some quarter, of a collision with the United States, and that the dispatch of troops to Canada is a measure of precaution against it.

It is not easy to see any indication of such danger, except in the direction of Mexico Canada was never more tranquil. There has never been the slightest disposition on the part of our people to invade or disturb in any way the peace of the British Colonies. And England has repeatedly disavowed any purpose of breaking our blockade, or interfering in any way between the Government and the Southern rebellion. There is no danger of disturbance from any of these causes. But if England is to join France and Spain, in their designs upon Mexico, she may very well apprehend that the Government of the United States will have very serious ground of complaint, which may possibly lead to hostilities.

What course our Government may decide to pursue in case of this intervention, we cannot say. Obviously, we cannot afford to let it pass without notice or protest. Our interests in that quarter, present and prospective, are too important to be readily abandoned. We cannot, with any regard to our own safety, permit Mexico to pass under the control of these foreign Powers, if we can prevent it. How far our intervention might avail to that end will, of course, depend upon the motives of the movement. The only interests which England and France can have in Mexico are those which relate to the payment of their debts, to redress for injuries to their subjects, and to securities for the future. We see no reason why all these questions should not be amicably settled *by the mediation of the United States*;—nor do we see any good excuse which Mexico or the European Powers could give for declining this mediation, if it should be offered by our Government. If Spain is governed by motives of conquest, and intends to bring Mexico back to its old condition of a Spanish colony, she would naturally refuse mediation of any kind which should interfere with the accomplishment of that design;—but it is not easy to see why France and England should incur the expense of the proposed expedition, and jeopardize their friendly relations with this country, for the purpose of aiding in this ambitious project of the Spanish Court.

There can be no doubt that the matter will receive the prompt attention of our Government;—and we are equally confident that it will be treated in such a way as shall protect our interests and maintain our rightful position as the leading power on the Western continent.

The Contest in Western Virginia.

The war in Virginia seems to have caught the infectious sluggishness which rests on everything in that sleepy old Commonwealth. The daily report, "all quiet along the lines," applies not only to the neighborhood of the Potomac, but to Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, and to the regions trans-Alleghanian. There is movement, if not battle, in Kentucky. There are both movements and battles and incident inexhaustible in Missouri. But beyond extremely occasional spasms of energy along the water line, which, beginning at the source of the Greenbrier River, extends to the junction of the New River with the Kanawha, the war in Virginia may be said to languish, and apparently to have fallen asleep. Any moment may prove to us that the combatants, if sleeping, sleep on their arms, ready for the first summons to fight; and so it may not be well to remove the eye wholly from their recumbent figures, while we examine with more care how matters stand in the western portion of the broad Commonwealth.

The war in Western Virginia began with successes, which there have been no subsequent reverses momentous enough to counterbalance. With the one exception of the affair at Cross Lanes, where an incautious Colonel permitted himself and two or three companies with him to be surprised and captured over their coffee cups by a force greatly superior, every contest has been a victory for the National arms. The occupation of the camp at Grafton, the surrender of PEGRAM, the defeat and death of GARNETT, the encounter at Carnifex Ferry, the repeated collisions between the lines of LEE and REYNOLDS in the neighborhood of Cheat Mountain; these are so many way marks in the progress of the Union cause.

When the first body of Ohio and Indiana troops crossed the Ohio River, they found the whole country practically in the hands of the Secessionists; for these were armed, active and malignant, while the Unionists were weaponless and inert. In the progress of events the most valuable portions of the territory have been restored to the Union. The Kanawha Valley, where four-fifths of the wealth of Western Virginia is nestled, is in possession of our troops throughout its full length. The main body of the enemy is among the mountains at the east, ready for retreat through the passes of the Alleghanies into Eastern Virginia. FLOYD, upon the great turnpike which leads from the Ohio to Richmond, keeps himself within secure retreating distance of the White Sulphur Gap, prompt to save himself, if necessary, by abandoning the whole country to his opponents. And of all the territory thus conquered by our forces, none has been lost. The enemy has sought repeatedly, but always vainly, to recover their footing. In July, the effort assumed formidable proportions. Of all the officers in the rebel service, Gen. ROBERT LEE is the one whom military experts regard as the most accomplished leader and soldier. Immediately after the battle of Bull Run, Gen. LEE was dispatched with a considerable body of troops to Western Virginia, where he at once entered upon the task of gathering up the threads which the ignorance and personal incapacity of WISE and FLOYD had suffered to drop. Such reports as reached us from the rebel lines in that country, showed how diligently LEE was laboring in his congenial business; how he was reorganizing and disciplining his men; changing unsafe positions for defensible ones, and completing lines of communication and avenues of supply. WISE and FLOYD were left to hold the gate of the Kanawha region, in order to prohibit the egress of Gen. COX. Gen. LEE confronted Gen. REYNOLDS, who, under ROSECRANS, was acting commander of the National forces, and who had extended his lines from the summit of Cheat Mountain westward along the great road leading from Staunton toward Parkersburgh to the banks of the important stream known as Elkwater. The head-quarters of LEE are at Monterey, among the Alleghanies; those of REYNOLDS have recently been removed from Huttonsville to the Cheat Mountain summits, where strong intrenchments discourage any attempt of the rebel General to assault the principal body of our forces. His efforts have, therefore, been directed to the right of our lines, where his troops have uniformly been defeated. The advance movement of some 5,000 of the Union Army, on Thursday last, was directed southeastwardly, toward the Greenbrier River, where the rebels were understood to be in force, and well intrenched. In making this movement, which is reported as merely a reconnoissance, Gen. REYNOLDS had to cross the valley lying between Cheat Mountain and the Greenbrier range, and, after a march of twelve miles, pass the latter hills, and descend toward the river. It was on this descent the enemy was encountered; the result has been reported by telegraph. After holding the ground long enough to master every detail of the enemy's position, and inflict a very heavy loss upon his ranks—without experiencing anything very serious in return—the National troops fell back to their intrenchments before overwhelming reinforcements thrown forward by LEE. This engagement is the latest event of the Western Virginia war. If we place FLOYD on the turnpike west of Lewisburgh, prepared to contest the advance of COX; and LEE on a more northerly and equally important route, disputing that of ROSECRANS, we have a clear *aperçu* of the war in that quarter.

It is hardly possible that this situation will be suffered to continue by the rebel commanders. If we are right in supposing the securing of Winter quarters to be the immediate object of rebel strategy, it is incredible that the attractions of Northwestern Virginia will be forgotten. All that makes Kentucky desirable, recommends the rich pastures and opulent resources of the new State of Kanawha—an enemy's country, and consequently a fair field for devastation. If, therefore, the grand Army before Washington is to deplete its inordinate numbers in order to secure feeding ground for the Winter, we may be sure Gen. LEE will be strongly reinforced; and enabled to exchange his present passive attitude for one of effective activity. A new face will thus be put upon the contest in that quarter. Gen. ROSECRANS will have to fight again the battles which have won the soil he has held so stoutly, and it is not impossible, he may fight with much diminished success.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The reopening of this road would undoubtedly be a great advantage to Government in its intercourse with the West, and as an additional means of subsisting the great Army grouped around Washington. As soon as practicable, an armed protection should be extended to the whole line, allowing its reconstruction, and the running of its trains in safety. So far the Government is bound to go, whether Maryland, or the managers of this road, be loyal or disloyal. Peace and order must be everywhere restored. But beyond this we hope it will not go one step. The managers of this road would undoubtedly be very well pleased to have it restored to its condition a year ago, without cost to themselves. But it is well known that they were in hearty sympathy with the rebellion, and that they attempted to prevent the use of their road to carry Government troops, when the effort was first made by their allies to seize Washington. The traitors were invited into Northern Virginia by the attitude of Maryland, who would have thrown herself into their arms but for the military power of the Government. The whole disasters that have befallen that State, as well as her great highways were of her own creation. The people of this State have had a valuable lesson already, but not all they deserve, till they have repaired the losses their friends and allies have inflicted upon them. When a community is directly responsible for the losses it has suffered, let it pay the penalty. A military necessity led to the reconstruction, by the Government, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. No such necessity exists in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio. Could Maryland have all the losses suffered for her part in the rebellion made up, she might treat the whole affair as a good frolic, to be repeated at any time, as a means of varying the monotony of ordinary events. The Border States are the parties, of all others, at fault, as they could, with the greatest ease, at one time have averted the war. They have been, or are to be, literally destroyed by their Southern allies, who, like swarms of locusts, devour any green thing in their path. Nothing pleases them so well as to destroy works which reflect the brightest glory on civilized society. We have mercifully driven back the swarm of marauders from the soil of Maryland. Such portion only of her great work as lies in Virginia has been destroyed. She already owes to Government a debt she never can repay. Give her protection, and let her repair her own losses. All she can expect is, that Government should protect her against her friends—a priceless boon, considering what other States have suffered that have been overrun by them.

A GOOD WORD FROM FRANCE.—The French journals think more of our success at Hatteras Inlet, than did those on the other side of the Channel. The *Debats* of the 17th September welcomes it as a decided victory "for the cause which has naturally all our sympathies." The kindly tone of the subjoined paragraph shows how gladly they will hear of other victories to the National arms:

"For the first time since the commencement of the war, the news from America (received under date of 5th September,) is favorable to the Union party. The feat of arms at Hatteras, which cannot but be of very great importance, *greatly brightens the chances of the cause which has naturally all our sympathy*, as we believe it has that of all Europe."

The *Moniteur*, too, continues to publish frequent letters from the United States, pervaded by an unmistakably friendly spirit toward the Union cause. In a late one it rejoices over the Hatteras affair as "a signal victory" for the Government, and the writer, who is understood to be a gentleman in the suite of Prince NAPOLEON, in another letter from Washington reviewing the military organization of the Army of the Potomac, declares that the Northern soldiers have "at once the dash of the French and the solidity of the English." We are unable to republish these articles on account of the pressure of matter on our columns; but appearing as they do in the official journal, they cannot fail to produce an immense amount of good throughout Europe, and throw a considerable amount of cold water upon the hopes of the gentlemen who are waiting to transact "Confederate" business with his Excellency M. THOUVENEL.

CHANGES IN MILITARY TACTICS.—A good deal has been said lately about certain changes said to have been introduced into the evolutions of the French Army encamped at Chalons. Our recent foreign exchanges inform us as to the nature of these innovations. The distinguishing feature of the system introduced by NAPOLEON during his wars was the rapid movement of solid *masses* of men upon a single point. The very great improvements recently made in the range and aim of cannon, are said to have rendered this mode of attack no longer available. Rifled cannon can now reach masses of men at very great distances, and render their approach impossible. The larger the mass the greater the exposure.

The remedy for this is to diminish the depth of the mass, and to accelerate the advance as much as possible. Accordingly, by the regulations recently issued at Chalons, attacks in future are to be made so as to expose the fewest possible number of men to a single bullet, and to keep them under fire the shortest possible time. In the manœuvres at the camp the line was only two deep, and slow time was abolished altogether—the ordinary pace now being 77 steps to the minute, or 110 when the pace is at the double. It is clear that it is only by troops of steadiness and experience that such evolutions can be successfully performed in battle. All the other complicated evolutions of armies have been abolished, and the old trousers and tight coats have been re-

placed by an easy costume, consisting of Zouave breeches, leather leggins and white gaiters

NEWS FOR THE THUNDERER.—The special correspondent of the London *Times*, at Washington, has sent home his opinion, formed, it must be admitted, after an adequate survey, of the subject, that the National Government will be able to repress the Slaveholders' rebellion. He believes that it only requires an exertion of the available strength and resources of the North to make its triumph per fect. It will be curious now to see what influence this declaration will have on the editorial columns of the *Times*. Mr. RUSSELL is a witness whom the conductors of that paper placed upon the stand. They have lost no opportunity of indorsing his entire credibility; going so far indeed as to write leading articles—demonstrative of his infallibility; and declaring that what he saw, as at the affair of Bull Run, they saw through his eyes. When he now tells them that the American Union is not destroyed; that the inevitable laws demanding its dissolution are going to be evaded; that it will emerge from this struggle presently with social and industrial resources unimpaired, with a commerce enriched by the spoils of tributary Europe; with a Navy and Army strong enough to place it foremost among the great Powers of the world; and so far as contests regarding cisatlantic questions are concerned, stronger than the united strength of Europe—will the *Times* accept the testimony with these unavoidable consequences, and frankly confess the error into which a senseless malignity has led it? Undoubtedly not. The correspondent will be thrown over; his judgment reversed; and we shall have to await patiently evidence of events as the only corrective of the voluntary and persistent wrongheadedness of the leader of British opinion. Happily we can afford to wait.

THE FREE EVENING SCHOOLS.—The free Evening Schools of our City—twenty-four for males and the same number for females—began their usual Winter work last night. These are supplementary to the day schools, and are designed for persons whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending that class of instruction. Several thousand persons have taken advantage of the opportunity thus afforded for mental culture, without money and without price. It thus seems that, in spite of the anarchy in which (as we hear from the other side of the Atlantic,) we are plunged, the great beneficent system of universal free education keeps its place unmoved of fortune. Some of the English Cassandra-journals have been prognosticating violent socialistic upheavals among the ignorant classes in our Northern cities. They argued from their own state of society. We have no such class. Such elements are engendered amid mental and moral night and darkness, and it is in this condition that the great majority of the English people are plunged; for spite of the splendor of their schools for the culture of the gentle class, that country makes no provision for the education of the masses.

It is from these subterranean strata of ignorance and outlawry that the wretches emerge every now and then, making the aristocracy tremble, and showing on what terrible volcanic elements the seemingly calm surface of English society rests. We, on the contrary, spend millions in providing free education for our youth; while, as these evening schools prove, we make powerful efforts to pierce the solid blocks of ignorance of the European populations that seek a home in the States. Our common schools are among the brightest glories of the Republic. As Gov. SEWARD said years ago, it is here that the American citizen is formed.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN AMERICA.—We beg leave to inform a correspondent who writes to us on the subject, that the letters from the Paris *Opinion National*, copied into the *Herald* as Prince NAPOLEON'S, were written by a young French gentleman named SAND, who has been for some time a correspondent of that paper. The pretence that they were written by Prince NAPOLEON was a little bit of "enterprise" on the part of the *Herald*, intended to create an interest in the letters on the part of the public, which the letters themselves would not excite. The absurdity of supposing that the Prince, being destitute of any other means of support, had turned newspaper correspondent, seems never to have occurred to the *Herald*, or if it did, that sagacious journal knew very well it would not occur to any of its readers. Like its fabrication about FREMONT'S removal, this little fiction answered its purpose perfectly:—it created a "sensation" for a day and did nobody any harm.

HOW TO PROMOTE ENLISTMENTS.—In Rhode Island a movement has been set on foot for the promotion of enlistments, which has already been imitated in several other States, and deserves general attention. It is the formation of drill companies, the object of which is to prepare a *reserve* force, in case of military necessity. The companies are organized under duly-commissioned officers, and receive a loan of arms from the State, with which they drill. Gov. SPRAGUE, in a circular from the State Military Committee, sets forth the advantage of the organization, and urges it strenuously upon public attention. Col HOWARD, who has taken a very active part in promoting it, says that one effect of it is greatly to increase the number of enlistments, as men acquire a taste for military matters, as well as knowledge of military movements. The subject merits the attention of our State authorities. It has been productive of very excellent results wherever it has been tried.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—The Philadelphia *North American* says that, "notwithstanding the desire of Secretary WELLES to have the facts concerning the naval expedition kept out of the public prints, the New-York papers *have given all the details of the expedition with great minuteness.*" Every reader of the New-York papers knows this to be utterly untrue. They have scarcely even mentioned the existence of such an expedition, and have complied fully with the request made of them in regard to it. This is not the first time in which our Philadelphia cotemporary has brought this false accusation against the New-York papers.

We beg further to inform our correspondent that we did not copy the letters in question, because, although very sensible and well-written, they contained nothing of special importance. The little trick of giving them a factitious interest by affixing the name of Prince NAPOLEON to them as their author, we confess, did not occur to us: and if it had, we should scarcely have ventured upon so flagrant an imposition on the credulity of our readers.

Our Candidates for Coroner.

Not a more important office than that of Coroner is within the gift of the people of New York, and not another office has been characterized by more mediocrity on the part of its occupants. Men completely ignorant of medicine have still been considered abundantly competent to conduct intricate examinations where scientific knowledge and skill were indispensable, and to examine and exhort witnesses in regard to obscure causes of death by poisoning or disease, in which only practical knowledge of the causes and symptoms of death could enable the examiner to reach the truth. For the sake of public morality and safety, a Coroner should be a physician, otherwise he is utterly at the mercy of the physician whom he calls to give evidence, and so far as the cause of the death is, in many cases, concerned, is as utterly incapable, external evidence excepted, of forming any opinion *himself*, as he might be supposed to be of the proper method of mixing colors for an artist's pallet, or of producing a beautiful tint of submarine.

We have only to call to mind the BURDELL murder, the STEPHENS poisoning case, and similar cases, to conclude at once that the Coroner's office is an important one, and one which should be filled neither by superannuated men, by professional and ignorant politicians, nor one which should be given as a *douceur* for political services. It is true that there are many cases in which any man of sense is competent to conduct an examination, but there are many others in which the qualifications above referred to are indispensable.

We are thus decided in our remarks because this week all the nominations for Coroner will probably be made. Thus far, of the twelve candidates chosen, only seven are physicians. Of the four Coroners at present in office, we believe that only one is a medical man. We would, therefore, earnestly urge the nominating and conference committees to nominate for the office of Coroner, only:—

1. Practical physicians who are able to conduct properly cases involving delicate and obscure medical questions.

2. Men of energy, that offenders may not escape justice, but that every case brought under jurisdiction may be investigated and followed up closely and swiftly.

3. Men of unimpeachable integrity, that inquests may not be made (as they *have* been) upon the same body twice, nor upon still-born infants that never drew breath, nor upon persons supposed to be dying, before their death, thereby swelling the public expenses and the Coroner's income to an unreasonable extent, and that they *may* be held in all cases required by law, which is by no means always done.

CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.—Hon. W. B. CARTER, of Tennessee, in a speech at Philadelphia thus stated the cause of the Southern rebellion:

"The secret of all our trouble is the loss by the South of political power. When they lost this they could not endure the mortification. They had seen the Republican Party lying, like Lazarus, waiting for a crumb to fall from the rich man's table. [Applause.] Now they cannot bear to see the Lazaruses at the rich man's board, and Father Abraham himself at the head of the table."

This is an aggravating circumstance, undoubtedly. But there were a good many men in the North who disliked the appearance of the "table" quite as much as the South,—but they never thought of kicking it over and breaking the dishes, in order to improve their condition.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FREE DRAWING LESSONS.—The facilities for instruction in the art of picturing, both for ornamental and scientific purposes, are probably greater in this City than in any other in the world. Notwithstanding the drain on our material and means, caused by the war, evening lessons in all branches of drawing are commenced this week in Cooper Union Building, at the head of the Bowery, and at the Mechanics' Society's Buildings, No. 32 Crosby-street, and in both schools the instruction is free. In the latter the architectural drawing lessons are given Tuesday and Friday evenings, and the mechanical drawing lessons are on Monday and Wednesday evenings. Simultaneously with the latter class there is a large and enthusiastic class in free hand drawing, or drawing without instruments, adapted to aid stone-cutters, sign-painters and ornamentists generally.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at No. 293 West-street, on the body of a child named PETER W. VAN BLARCUM, aged 1 year and 10 months, who accidentally fell from the second story window of the building. He struck upon a plot of grass in front of the house, and expired in about an hour and a half. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

GRAND LARCENY.—Yesterday Officer DICKSON, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM AVERY, a journeyman gold-beater, living in Hoboken, on the charge of stealing gold-beaters' tools and other articles, valued at $175, from his employer, CHARLES HOOPER, of No. 1 Franklin-square. Similar tools were found on the premises of the accused. He was committed by Justice CONNOLLY to await an examination.

CROTON DEPARTMENT—BIDS FOR BELGIAN PAVEMENT.—Ten bids for laying Bleecker-street with Belgian Pavement, from Broadway to Eight-avenue, were received, the award being made in favor of J. L. BROWN, the lowest bidder, at $21,389.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEETING.—There is to be a meeting at the Produce Exchange at 1 P. M., on Thursday, to which all persons interested, who do business there, are invited. The question of demurrage, and other matters appertaining to the trade, will be considered.

The American Shipmasters' Association.

This is the title of an organization recently formed, the objects of which are to elevate the moral character and professional capacity of seamen, by the encouragement of worthy and well-qualified officers, and to promote the security of life and property at sea.

Under the direction of a Council of experienced shipmasters and shipowners, certificates will be issued to worthy and competent persons for such offices as they may be qualified to fill with credit in the mercantile marine service. These certificates, it is believed, will serve as a recommendation to shipowners, and will doubtless be encouraged by underwriters in making favorable insurances on vessels and cargoes under the command of officers holding them.

Suitable rooms in the Merchants' Exchange are provided, called "The Shipmaster's Rooms," which are supplied with newspapers, books and records relating to marine and commercial intelligence. Subscribers to the Association, shipmasters and officers holding its certificates, will have free admission to the rooms, with the privilege of introducing masters and mates of foreign vessels in port, or strangers temporarily visiting the City. For the information of officers holding certificates of the Association, a bulletin will be kept with the address of persons desiring officers of vessels, and, if necessary, of officers not employed, or desiring situations. The officers of the Association are: Council, Capt. Charles H. Marshall, Capt. Ezra Nye, Capt. E. E. Morgan, Capt. Robert L. Taylor, Capt. Wm. C. Thompson and John D. Jones, *ex officio*; Treasurer, Daniel Drake Smith; Examiner in Seamanship, Capt. Wm. W. Story; Secretary, Capt. J. H. Upton; President, John D. Jones. The rooms are at Nos. 89 and 90 Merchants' Exchange.

Board of Supervisors.

NO ELECTION FOR INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY—COMPTROLLER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors held, yesterday, in consequence of the necessary absence of the Chairman of the Special Committee, the further election of Inspectors of Registry was postponed until Friday, at 3 P. M.

Several unimportant communications were referred. The Comptroller's quarterly report of appropriations and expenditures for the third quarter of 1861 was received, and ordered to be printed. The following is a summary of the report:

Expenditures first quarter, 1861	$811,925 33
Expenditures second quarter, 1861	1,436,228 27
Expenditures third quarter, 1861	886,595 38
Total	$3,134,749 98

Leaving a balance of $1,883,609 33 of the total appropriations for the year, amounting to $5,018,358 31.

The Board granted the request of Judge WM. M. LEONARD, presented by note through Mr. PURDY, to use their chambers for the next three weeks, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3½ P. M., for the first five days in each week, to hold his special term for this month for enumerated causes, commencing next Monday.

Mr. WATERBURY, District-Attorney, sent in a communication similar in tenor to the letter published a few days since with reference to the amount of forfeited recognizances collected by him, and soliciting an investigation as to the manner in which the business of his office has been conducted. After considerable debate, the communication was referred to the Committee on Courts.

Mr. PURDY called up the message of the Mayor vetoing the resolution directing the Police Commissioners to pay out of unappropriated funds in their hands, for extra work on the new house for the detention of witnesses, $191 26.

Mr. BLUNT believed that the Mayor was right in this matter, and that an appropriation from the County funds direct was necessary to pay this bill. To order this bill paid out of surplus funds of the Police Commissioners, was to attempt to divert moneys to another purpose from that for which they were specifically appropriated, and, in his opinion, was wrong.

Mr. PURDY took a different view of the question, as did Mr. LITTLE and others, but as the members could not agree, the document was laid over.

Adjourned until Friday, at 3 P. M.

City Politics.

TICKETS ALREADY IN THE FIELD.

The following tickets have been placed in nomination for County officers and Judges, by the various parties and organizations mentioned below. It will be seen that the *Republican*, the *Taxpayers* and the *People's Union* tickets are in part identical. The Republican Convention, at their last meeting, on Monday night, appointed a Committee to meet the Conference Committee of the other Union organizations, and endeavor to agree upon a single ticket for the various officers.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.
(Nominated by the Committee appointed at the Cooper Institute mass meeting.)

Judge of the Supreme Court—Thos. W. Clerke.
Judges of the Superior Court—Louis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman.
Judge of Court of Common Pleas—John R. Brady.
Judge of Marine Court—Hiram Ketchum, Sr.
Sheriff—Josiah W. Brown.
County Clerk—Lemuel Bangs.
District-Attorney—Richard O'Gorman.
Supervisor—E. J. Brown.
Coroners—Dr. Naumann, Frederick Olmstead, Capt. John Wilby, Geo. W. Matsell.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Sheriff—William R. Stewart.
County Clerk—Joseph Hoxie.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt.
Coroners—Dr. Edward Collins, Dr. Louis Naumann, Dr. James W. Ranney, Dr. Henry B. Millard.
Judiciary not yet nominated.

THE TAX-PAYERS' TICKET.
(Nominated by the University wing.)

Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke, Dem.
Justices of the Superior Court—James B. Woodruff, Rep.; John M. Barbour, Dem.
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—John R Brady, Dem.
Justice of the Marine Court—Hiram Ketchum Sen., Rep.
Sheriff—Frederick L. Vulte, Dem.
County Clerk—Elijah F. Purdy, Dem.
District Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, Rep.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt, Rep.
Coroners—Martin Payne, M. D., LL. D., Rep.; Jas. Kennedy, Rep.; Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., Dem.; Henry M. Cohen, Dem.

THE MOZART TICKET.

Sheriff—James Lynch.
Supervisor—George Kuser.
The remainder of the ticket to be nominated on Monday evening next.

MOZART SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

Fourth District.—The Fourth District Senatorial Convention met last evening, at the corner of East Broadway and Gouverneur-street. CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF received 25 votes, and JOHN DUFFY 20 votes. Mr. WOODRUFF was thereupon declared their candidate for Senator.

Fifth District;—The Convention for the Fifth Senatorial District, including the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, met at CARLTON'S, corner of Columbia and Stanton streets. LUKE F. COZANS was nominated upon the first ballot as candidate for Senator. Mr. COZANS was member of Assembly last year from the Seventeenth Ward. He thanked the Convention for the nomination, and in a speech at some length declared himself for the Union and the Constitution.

Sixth District.—The New-York Sixth District Senatorial Convention met at Mozart Hall last evening, and adjourned without nominating.

Seventh District.—The Mozart Seventh District Senatorial Convention met at National Hall, in Forty-fourth-street, last evening, and adjourned without nominating.

MEETING OF THE UNION CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

There will be a meeting of the Conference Committees of the following Union Conventions at the office of JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, at 12 o'clock to-day: The People's Union Nominating Convention, of which CHARLES MARSHALL is President; the Fifth-avenue Hotel Convention, of which WILLIAM C. DODGE is Chairman; the Tax-payers' Union Convention, of which JOHN LIVINGSTON is Chairman; the St. Nicholas Hotel Convention, of which PHILETUS H. HOLT is Chairman, and the Republican Judiciary Convention, of which ORLANDO L. STEWART is Chairman.

The object of the meeting is to secure, if possible, but one set of Union candidates at the approaching election.

The Committee of Conference from the People's Union Nominating Convention consists of F. F. Marbury, Morris Ketchum, Jacob A. Westervelt, Thos. B. Stillman, Wm. Tucker, Waldo Hutchins, and Frederick C. Wagner.

The Conference Committee of the Fifth-avenue Hotel Convention consists of George F. Talman, John I. Phelps, Wm. Curtis Noyes, James B. Nicholson, Royal Phelps, Alexander T. Stewart and Rudolph A. Withaus.

The Tax-payers' Union Convention will be represented by a Committee composed of James W. Beekman, Ralph Mead, John Livingston, Wm. B. Wedgewood, George P. Rogers, Henry D. Hart and Zebulon S. Ely.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Convention have selected as a Conference Committee, Philetus H. Holt, Otis D. Swan, Albert Mathews, Barnet L. Solomon, Henry Meigs, Jr., James Gallatin, Egbert Guernsey, Eugene Plunket, James H. Banker.

The Conference Committee from the Republican Judicial Convention consists of Orlando L. Stewart, Alexander W. Bradford, Isaac Dayton, David Dudley Field and Silas B. Dutcher.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Fifth Senatorial District Republican Convention held last evening at Runk's Hall, No. 274 Grand-street, Mr. LITTLE was nominated by a majority of three over Mr. WILLMAN. A Committee of five, viz.: Messrs. Gambs, Ellery, Cantrell, Smith, and Perly, were appointed to wait upon Mr. LITTLE and acquaint him of his nomination. They did so, and on their return informed the Convention that Mr. LITTLE had accepted the nomination.

SEVENTH REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Convention met last evening and nominated for Assembly EDWARD R. PHELPS, of the Ninth Ward.

TAMMANY COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening. Previous to the delegates entering the Hall, however, an exciting and shameful scene occurred in the reading-room of the hotel, which for a time threatened to seriously impede the proceedings of the Convention and interfere with the harmonious working of the Tammany machinery. The trouble was caused by the persistent efforts of two sets of delegates from the First Ward to gain admittance to the Convention. Each set pertinaciously claimed a right to the Hall, and at last vented their spleen by reviling and abusing each other in the most ungentlemanly and severe terms. The contending parties, not satisfied with a tirade of words, soon resorted to blows, and were immediately surrounded by their respective supporters, who vigorously shouted to their favorite combatant to "pitch in," "punch him again," "settle him," and various other pugilistic incentives. At this stage of affairs, a general fist fight seemed imminent, but this was happily averted by the room becoming suddenly darkened, and shortly after the appearance of a force of police, who proceeded to clear the room. It was at length decided to admit two of each set of the First Ward delegates, and quiet being restored, the members of the Convention ascended to the main hall, all other persons being carefully excluded.

The Convention was organized by choosing Ex-Alderman Thomas W. Adams, Chairman, and Robert C. Gumbleton and John R. Livingston, Secretaries. Ballots were then made for the nomination of Sheriff, which resulted as follows: First ballot—Supervisor Wm. Tweed 58, Justice J. Connolly 33, F. L. Vulte 30. Second ballot—Tweed 59, Connolly 33, Vulte 29. Third ballot—Tweed 71, Connolly 50—Supervisor Tweed receiving the nomination.

Three ballots were taken for County Clerk, which resulted in the nomination of Alderman H. Genet, as follows: First ballot—Genet 55, John C. Clancy 49, Supervisor Briggs 17. Second ballot—Genet 54, Clancy 54, Briggs 13. Third ballot—Genet 63, Clancy 58.

Supervisor Purdy was renominated for Supervisor by acclamation.

The following were nominated for Coroners: A. Jackman, E. C. McConnel, J. Eichoff, Charles J. Dougherty.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. Morgan and lady of Albany, Bishop Chase of Clermont, N. H., Capt. C. H. Davis of the U. S. Navy, and Richard Glover of England, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Burnside of the U. S. Army, J. T. Ames of Massachusetts, Capt. D. H. Follett of the U. S. Army, J. T. Eldridge of Boston, W. R. Edes of Georgetown, D. C., and G. H. Anthony of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; S. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut; E. T. Johnson, of Connecticut; N. B. Noble, W. S. Worth and S. P. Ferris, of the U. S. Army; Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport; N. Wheeler, of Connecticut; J. K. Rose, of San Francisco; G. W. Warren, of Boston; E. D. Bell, of Boston; G. F. Lyde, of England; W. Moorland, of Glasgow; A. M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire; P. Palmer, of Chicago; R. Gardner, of Detroit; O. L. Shafter, of San Francisco, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. A. J. Butler, of California; Major Wm. Allen, of the U. S. Army; H. Patchin, of Vermont; Chas. Root, of Detroit; R. R. Robertson, of Boston; James Anderson, of Philadelphia; W. N. Adams, of Cuba, and J. Walker, of Maryland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. T. Cunningham, of Boston; George D. Parish, of Philadelphia; Capt. James Biddle, of the U. S. Army; Rev. C. A. L. Richards, of Massachusetts; A. Venables, of Oxford, England, and Rev. E. R. Biddle, of Hartford, are at the Brevoort House.

Baron de Stoeckel, the Russian Minister and lady, from Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

M. Francisco de Hina Bartes, and Henry Carpenter, of Havana, and Charles Hale, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Hon. W. D. Shipman, of Hartford, and W. L. Vandervoort of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Saturday night last an affray took place in a house known as the "Rookery," on North Eighth-street, near First-street, between JOHN MCCONNELL and PATRICK SWEENEY—both of whom occupy rooms in the above-named premises—during which MCCONNELL received such injuries that he died on Monday. It appears that SWEENEY acted in the capacity of agent for the landlord, and went to MCCONNELL to obtain a month's rent in advance. The latter told him that he was about to move out of the house and, therefore, would have to pay no rent. SWEENEY then demanded a balance of 75 cents due on the last month, which MCCONNELL said he would pay as soon as he could get a $1 bill changed. He refused to give the bill to SWEENEY, and because of this refusal the latter kicked MCCONNELL and beat him about the head, injuring him in such a way that he died from the injuries received as above stated. The accused was arrested and committed for trial.

FIRE.—Late Monday night a fire broke out in a frame building at the corner of Warren and Columbia streets, owned by PARMENUS JOHNSON, and occupied as a grocery store by JOHN BUSHNELL. The flames spread with such rapidity that nearly the entire building and contents were destroyed. Mr. JOHNSON'S loss on the house is $500, upon which there is no insurance. Mr. BUSHNELL'S loss is $1,200. He is insured for $600 in the Mercantile Insurance Company of New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening at their rooms in the Washington-street Institute, President IVES in the chair. An Essay was read by Mr. S. C. BLAKE. Subject—"Men of Action," which was followed by a spirited discussion, participated in by Rev. Mr. WYLIE, and Messrs. MCKAY, WHITE, PERRY, BOOTH and others. Four new members were admitted, and, after the usual closing exercises, the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE OFFICER MARTIN.—The Committee appointed to raise a fund for the relief of the family of the late DAVID H. MARTIN, of the Second Precinct Police, who was killed recently by a burglar, report that they have received $1,130 54, which sum has been paid over to the widow.

SAILOR DROWNED.—A sailor named JOHN LOQUE, fell from the bows of the ship *Minnehaha*, lying in the Atlantic Basin, at an early hour yesterday morning, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. The body was subsequently recovered and an inquest held.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39; 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53. City Court.—Equity and first Monday causes, Nos. 19, 52, 53, 54, 60, 104, 137½, 145, R. G. 157, R. G. 163, R. G. 169.

Political.

At a meeting of the People's Union Convention in the Seventh Assembly District last evening, EDGAR MCMULLEN, the nominee of the People's Party was indorsed.

The Union Convention in the same District, nominated for Assembly, CHARLES B. WYLIE.

The Chairman of the late People's Union Convention having been authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of two from each Assembly District in the County of Kings, he has discharged that duty by appointing on that Committee the following-named persons: Abraham Lott, J. S. T. Stranahan, C. J. Sprague, Thomas H. Rodman, Samuel D. Morris, F. W. Jennings, James H. Brundage, Jr., James A. Van Brunt, Dennis O'Keefe, Joseph Reeve, Edward Pell, Charles Jones, John Colohan and George H. Fisher. This Committee will meet to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 16 Court-street.

That portion of the Republican Party opposed to the recent action of the Republican General Committee in indorsing the acts of the People's Union Convention held in the City Hall, held primary meeting meetings in the different wards last evening, and elected delegates to the County, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions.

A meeting of the regular Democratic General Committee was held last evening at the "Capitol," Jo ralemon-street, JAMES H. HUTCHINGS in the chair. The action of the Peoples' Union Convention was indorsed by a vote of 36 to 9. The matter of State ticket was referred to a Committee, composed of one from each Assembly District.

The National Democratic General Committee held a meeting in Montague Hall last evening, and it is understood, called Primary meetings.

New-Jersey.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE ELECTION.—Fidelity Division, No. 2, S. of T., of Jersey City, on Monday night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. P., Daniel Picken; W. A., Wm. Cairnes; F. S., Nathaniel Ellis; T., Nehemiah Knapp; R. S., J. Wyman; A. R. S., J. J. Bouton; C., W. Rodier; A. C., C. S. Sherman; I. S., Isaac Cazar; O. S., S. L. Condict; Chaplain, Henry Steele.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, was held on Monday night, and the following officers were elected: President, Jesse Platt; Vice-President, T. J. Gillelan; Recording Secretary, H. W. Buxton; Corresponding Secretary, W. Hasbrouck; Treasurer, R. C. Melvain; Librarian, W. Rodier.

THE FALL ELECTION.—The Fall Election in Hudson County will take place in about four weeks. The following officers are to be chosen: One Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. SAMUEL WESTCOTT, six members of the House of Assembly, one Sheriff and three Coroners.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M. HERMANN, the prestidigitateur, will change his programme to-night, and introduce four entirely new tricks. His performances at the Academy will terminate, it is stated, on Wednesday of next week.

CONCERT.—A grand concert, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, will take place at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening next. It is in aid of the funds of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Mission Church,—an object which, we trust, will commend it to the kindly consideration of the public. The following vocalists will assist on the occasion: Mrs. REESE, (soprano,) Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, (tenor,) Mr. GEORGE REXFORD, (bass,) and a select chorus from the Mendelssohn Union. Mr. MORGAN will be assisted at the organ by Mr. MUNSON, organist of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The organ, we may here remark, is one of the largest in the City, having a full scale of pedals, and three banks of keys and manuals.

RELEASE OF M. C. STANLEY.—We have already mentioned the release of MARCUS C. STANLEY from Fort Lafayette, whither he had been sent on the strength of affidavits really entitled to no weight whatever. The *Sunday Mercury* thus corrects some statements made in its columns on the subject:

"Under this heading an article appeared in this department of the *Mercury* a week or two since, which reflected very severely upon Mr. STANLEY, whose recent exoneration by the Government, and release from Fort Lafayette, is still fresh in the public mind. The supposed facts upon which the article in question had its basis were furnished our reporter from parties who were thought to be entitled to credit, but who, it now appears, were actuated by purely malicious motives, and who were instrumental by their sworn affidavits, in procuring Mr. STANLEY'S arrest, and subsequent incarceration in Fort Lafayette. In this instance, it appears, the United States officials and our reporter were alike imposed upon, by interested parties who had 'axes to grind.'"

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NO. 505 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Best Merino Undershirts, &c.
Also, SILK AND BUCKSKIN, all sizes.
At retail. Prices low.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 61 Nassau-st.,
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Military Shoulder-Braces
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Bridgewater Paint.
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, slips and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown—Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Imitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1.

Another Deserved Triumph.—At the Michigan State Fair, just closed at Detroit, the celebrated noiseless GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE received the First Premium over all competition.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—STURGES.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., J. PIERPONT MORGAN to AMELIA, daughter of Jonathan Sturges, Esq., all of this City.

BURROWS—COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 7, by Rev. John Roche, THOMAS C. BURROWS to HATTIE L., only daughter of Edward D. Cooper, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

LYNDE—TROWBRIDGE.—In Detroit, on Wednesday, by Rev. Mr. Hogarth, Mr. MARTINS T. LYNDE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of John Trowbridge, Esq., of the former place.

ODDEN—DE HART.—In Elizabeth, on Monday, Oct. 7, at Christ's Church, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Hon. E. B. DAYTON ODDEN and ALICE, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. C. De Hart, of the U. S. Army.

ALLIS—LITTLE.—In Joliet, Ill., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, by Rev. Mr. Kidd, A. G. S. ALLIS, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss HATTIE N. LITTLE, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. E. Little, of Joliet, Ill.

DIED.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, of inflammation of the bowels, JAMES CHRYSTIE, son of John and Margaret Macfarlane, aged 25 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 8th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PHILIPS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, WILLIAM H., son of the late John and Sarah A. Philips, aged 24 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 548 5th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, ISABELLA, infant daughter of Geo. W. and Julia Ann Brown, aged 10 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, East 86th-st., corner Avenue A, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, Mrs. ALETTA THOMPSON, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her son, Martin E. Thompson, Esq., No. 112 West 12th-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut Farms, N. J., for interment.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, ANNA, wife of Geo. Thomson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 2d-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BRANDEGEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 7, HENRY J. BRANDEGEE, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John E. Miller, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

PALMER.—In Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, MINNIE M., daughter of George and Mary A. Palmer, aged 10 months and 24 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, at her residence, Franklin-st., near Huron.

WANSER.—In New-Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, SARAH AKIN, wife of the late Moses Wanser, aged 73 years.

DAVIS.—In Coolville, Athens County, Ohio, on Friday, Sept. 27, HORACE AUSTIN, son of James K. and Helen A. Davis, aged 2 months and 7 days.

BRUNT.—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. George Richmond, Buena Ridge, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 7, Mr. THOMAS BRUNT, of Baltimore, Md., aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, noon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 529.—OCT. 8, 1861.
65, 12, 48, 16, 43, 62, 4, 15, 2, 8, 74, 68.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 530.—OCT. 8, 1861.
5, 34, 53, 10, 63, 28, 58, 51, 17, 68, 14, 57, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Conducted by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK RIFLES.

Members of this Corps are requested to attend a meeting for the transaction of important business, at the drill-rooms, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order of Acting Major ASHLEY. C. E. STRONG, Secretary.

RELIEF FOR THE SOLDIERS.—*Quarterly Report of the Ladies' Society of St. Matthew's Church, (in Walker-st., New-York,) for the Relief of the Soldiers Fighting for our Union.*

Collected for this purpose the sum of	$241 76
Expenditures	211 39
In the treasury	$30 31

The items of expenditures are as follows: For flannel bought of Bliss & Wheelock, $43 40, $32 78, $33 22, and $38 06; 30 doz. socks, $42; loss of $5; 1 box,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 138 West Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, &c., by a respectable young woman; has no objection to do the housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 52 Charles-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain cooking. Can be seen, for two days, at No 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, or a waitress, or has no objection to do housework in a small family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 186 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RE-spectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; has the best City reference; will go to the country; understands her business perfectly well; is a smart, neat person. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 121 East 30th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress and plain sewer, in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; by a good smart girl, with good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 93 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork or fine washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 101 East 16th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and assistant laundress; can do plain sewing if required; best of City reference given. Call at No. 485 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress and assist in the washing; no objection to one to grown children; accustomed to make children's clothes; a permanent home is desired; wages no object. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and make herself generally useful. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 432 Broome-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, plain sewing, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference from her last situation. Call, for two days, at No. 891 Broadway, near 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or general housework in a private family, and make herself useful in anything; is a good sewer and understands the care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, tidy girl, by an active young woman, as situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands all sorts of fineries, or would take a first-class laundress' place. No objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a private family; understands all kinds of French clear starching and is considered a beautiful ironer; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 244 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle if required; a private family preferred; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 11 West 15th-st., for four days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, as second girl, or would go out by the day; no objection to one to grown children; accustomed to make children's clothes; a permanent home is desired; wages no object. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as seamstress and nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist with washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 309 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a neat, tidy girl, or would be willing to take care of children; has no objections to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 195 West 21st-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; City references. Call for two days at No. 196 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address by note.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well disposed Protestant girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; could fill a place as nurse and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply No. 378 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a most respectable young Protestant girl from the north of Ireland; most satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Call or address by note to No. 110 East 27th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, in a respectable private family; can be well recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 282 6th-av., in the store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is capable and obliging, and has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; eight years' City reference. Apply at No. 253 7th-av., top floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 128 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. (Brooklyn preferred.) Apply at James H. Park's seed warehouse, corner of Court and State sts., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference: no objections to go to the country. Call for two days at 83 West 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 62 Bayard-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 267 Avenue A., between 17th and 18th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches—game, soups, jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of desserts, is an excellent pastry cook, and a splendid bread and biscuit maker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., second door from the corner of 24th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, and from families whom she has been living with. Call, for two days, at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman, as good cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to do part of the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference can be given; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Union-court, first floor

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, who is disengaged, a situation as cook; is of long and good experience in this and the old country; understands all kinds of cooking, pickles, preserves, soups of various kinds, boning of fowl and game; makes good bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the fancy-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, as cook; is a first-rate meat and vegetable cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to please her employer; has good reference; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman, understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, who understands her business in all its branches; can bring good testimonials. Apply at No. 22 12th-st., near University-place.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family, as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker. Has City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No, 101 East 28th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 248 7th-av., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by an American Protestant; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 2 Amity-st., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; can come highly recommended. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, who will assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has no objection to do general housework; City references. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 till 4, top floor, back room, No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 59 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Protestant girl, as plain cook; she understands washing and ironing; would go as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 320 1st-av., corner of 19th-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 37 West 13th-st., middle bell, near 6th-av.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable middle-aged woman as cook in a private family and assist in the washing. Also, a laundress' situation by a thoroughly competent person; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; the best of City and country reference. Inquire at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DE-sires a situation as first-class cook; also a young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; both can procure unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 East 13th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; she is capable, and is a good baker. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 90 20th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; she understands her business well, has the best of City references, and will be well recommended by her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 East 17th-st., corner 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; understands family baking in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 152 24th-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 6th-st., between 2d-av. and the Bowery, top floor, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very competent and faithful servant, as good thorough cook and washer and ironer. Any lady requiring a reliable, capable and economizing domestic, highly recommended, at moderate wages, will apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook, wash, and iron, or could do the housework of a small family; willing to go a short distance in the country; five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; she can produce the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place, on second floor, front.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to do housework in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av.

A COOK, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for her cook, who is an English woman and Protestant; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a most desirable servant. Apply, between 10 and 12½ o'clock, at No. 179 West 11th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she has the highest recommendations from her last place, from which she advertises. No. 77 East 27th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is willing to do general housework; the best City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 121 West 20th-st., third floor, back room, for three days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook, and who strictly understands her business; one who understands all kinds of soups, meats and game; can make good pastry; is an excellent baker; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 137 West 14th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL to go to the country as good cook and baker; also, for the City, a Protestant girl to do chamberwork, waiting and plain sewing of a small family; good City reference required. German or Scotch preferred. Call before 2 o'clock, at No. 75 East 28th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has five years' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 67 East 16th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference given.

A COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 196 West 29th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls; one is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most neat and competent Protestant woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry; also her friend as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing and take care of the silver; wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters; one as cook, the other as laundress; none but the best of families need apply; has excellent reference. Apply in person or by note at No. 400 6th-av.

A COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO YOUNG women wish situations together; one as an excellent good cook; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; has four years' City reference from her last employer; the other as waitress or chambermaid; has four years' City reference from the same employer; both have left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place, where she lived for four and a half years. Please call, till suited, at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 18th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 Willoughby-st., corner of Hudson-av, Brooklyn, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or cooking alone; understands all kinds of game and fowl, &c., pastry and baking and soups; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker of bread. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 552 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st., room No. 13.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and excellent washer; would go as laundress; no objection to country; City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 196 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address by note.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A most capable woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; bring up by hand or bottle, and is willing to assist in chamberwork and plain sewing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORking, sober, honest and willing girl is anxious to procure a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can milk, make butter, &c.; is willing and obliging; can enter her place today. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent dressmaker, who is disengaged, in consequence of sickness in a family where she has worked for the last three years; or would take a situation as dressmaker and seamstress for the Winter. The advertiser is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Call at or address No. 182 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., for the week.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GERMAN OR French lady, (Protestant preferred,) as resident governess in a gentleman's family. She must also be able to instruct in English. Address R., Box No. 1,768 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. N. MERTON, Madison-square Post-office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good plain baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is a good seamstress, and understands the care and management of children; she also can cut and fit their dresses if required; the best of City references given. Call, or address, W. Y., No. 64 Shermerhorn-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, A widow lady of respectability, wishes a situation as housekeeper; can give the best of reference as to character and ability. Address Mrs. C. D., Box No. 851 Post-office, New-York.

A HOUSEWORKER.—AN HONEST AND excellent girl wants a situation; she understands her business thoroughly, and willing to give her reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Bergen, corner of Smith-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman in a small family; is a first-class washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 286 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, cut and fit for children; would wish to travel with a lady; no objection to one grown child; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 13 West 11th st., top floor, near 6th av.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted by a competent person; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in taking care of children; City reference. Call at or address No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fancy store.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as a first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen to perfection, and understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., New-York.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as a first-class laundress; she fully understands her business; does up muslin in the best style; also, fluting and mangling; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as laundress, and will do chamberwork if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; understands how to fulfill her situation thoroughly; also French fluting; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 26th-st., first floor.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable person, as first-class laundress, in a private family. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Scotch girl wishes a situation as laundress or as chambermaid and laundress; satisfactory City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 258 7th-av., top floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, to take charge of an invalid lady; is fully capable of the business; or as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; would assist with the up-stairs work and do plain sewing; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 46 Watts-st., near Varick.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English woman as nurse, can take the entire charge of children from their birth, and bring them up by hand; no objection to go into the country; City references. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 till 4, top floor, back room. No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family; would prefer the care of an infant; references will be entirely satisfactory. Apply at No. 31 West 12th-st.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW, WITH EXperience in children, desires a place as nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 11.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable widow Protestant, as nurse, to take care of a baby; or as seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 11th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant nurse to live in the country; one willing to take care of several children, and with the best of City references, may apply at No. 34 East 22d-st. between 1 and 3 o'clock to-day, (Wednesday.)

A NURSE, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROtestant woman, with the best of testimonials, wishes a situation as nurse; she is intelligent, refined and suitable for a lady's companion or nurse; willing, also, to do chamberwork. May be found at the Employment Society, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; one that is capable of taking the entire charge of children. Can be seen at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid. Inquire at the residence of her present employer, No. 175 Lexington-av.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a genteel young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress; best City reference given. Call at No. — Madison-av., third house from 40th-st., right side going up.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to take out by the week or month; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 87 7th-st., near 1st-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 124 West 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 29 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 195 East 13th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A PROtestant young girl, a situation as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take care of grown children or assist with the chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; the best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 268 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., in the drug-store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; willing to assist in chamberwork or in care of children, or wait on a lady. Wages not so much an object as a desirable situation. Has good City reference. No objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 405 4th-av., two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS to procure employment for a respectable, trustworthy young woman; she is a thorough seamstress, understands boys' clothing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to any family requiring her services. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and make children's clothing, or would assist with the care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 40th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress, chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 22 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands thoroughly all kinds of family sewing, and can take care of children from their birth; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 7th-st., corner of 1st-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; learned dressmaking; is a good plain sewer; operates on the machine; the best City references given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress: can embroider, or to wait on an invalid lady; good City reference for either capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 415 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fine sewing; would do light chamberwork, and be otherwise useful; can give the best of references; has no objection to leave the City; wages $9 per month. Can be seen by addressing a note to A. B., Union-square Post-office, for this week.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understand all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 Irving-place, where she has lived for the last six years.

A SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as seamstress and assist as nurse or do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as seamstress or nurse, who is capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses. Call at No. 236 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, an experienced and competent waitress, who can bring the best City recommendations. Apply at No. 40 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress by a reliable young woman; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner 6th-av.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as waitress, or would do waiting and chamberwork in a small family; has the best of City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with first-class reference, wants a situation as waitress in a private family, either in this City or the country. Can be seen for two days, or a note addressed for S. P., at No. 258 East 8th-st., will be promptly attended to.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

SERVANTS—WITH INVESTIGATED CHARACters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Irish, Scotch, American and Welsh, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., 6 doors from Broadway, formerly Bible-house. The German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

UNE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) DESIRE se placer dans une bonne famille pour soigner les enfants. Bons renseignements. S'adresse No. 10 rue Oxford, Brooklyn.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and in England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address B. B., at No. 134 8th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; has had much experience; is sober and steady; will take charge of a small garden; will make himself generally useful; City reference. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; will be civil, willing and obliging; has good references. Address J. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of carriages and horses; can produce the best of references, both City and country. Call or address R. B., No. 1,280 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as coachman, who understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City recommendations. Address M. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be found civil, willing and obliging; best of City references. Address W. L., Box 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him to know his business, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, in the country; is a careful driver. Has the best of reference. Direct to M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; would take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter; he is capable, honest and trustworthy, as his recommendations can verify. Address JAMES, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant man, as coachman and groom; one who understands his business and can be well recommended by his last employer; is trustworthy and faithful as his reference will testify; best of City reference given; wages no object if a comfortable situation offers. Address R. W. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a steady man, sober and honest; has lived in the City for ten years, and in the country for twelve months; has good recommendations from his last place. Apply at or address J. N., No. 195 East 14th-st., in the livery stable.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, as coachman and groom, by a single man, who understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has long experience; can be well recommended from his his last place. Address E. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A COACH

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you'll agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS, $501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.

M. D. WAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.

Office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 83 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

INGOT COPPER, &c.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD tin, 12½x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JACOB SURGET *against* JOHN B. YOUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Gershom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 20, 1861. G. T. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 27th day of September, 1861. G. T. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o2-law6w W.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.

s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN, Administrator.

au7—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor. CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.

ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator. HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.

au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

jy3-law6mW*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

GOOD BUTTER, 14 TO 16 CENTS PER lb.; best in the City 18c.; cooking butter, 10 to 12c.; lard, 12c.; candles, 12c; cheese, 10c.; sugars, from 8c. to 11c.; fine green and black teas, 48c. ₱ lb.; good coffee, 16c. to 18c.; best flour, 22c. to 24c. ₱7 bbs., at SHERWOOD'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner 39th-st.

AUCTION SALES

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.,
Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock,
1,000 cases BOOTS and SHOES,
fresh and seasonable goods.

Regular auction sales of boots and shoes weekly on Thursdays. WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depots, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depot grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, JOHN FERGUSON, Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 266 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite the Episcopal Seminary, elegant household furniture, paintings, &c., by order of the executors of the late N. T. Carryl, Esq., deceased, consisting of large and elegant mantel, pier and centre mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, heavy silk brocatel curtains, elegant purple worsted delaines, lined with silk; mantel clock, vases and bronzes, elegant furniture, made by Belter to order; richly-carved rosewood bookcase, ladies' secretary centre tables, parlor suites in solid rosewood, the backs covered with silk; brocatel fancy tables, spring-back chairs, sliding chandeliers, rich ormolu and glass do., fancy chairs, elegant grand action 7-octave piano-forte, Dring's patent carved case, cost $750, piano cover embroidered in gold, costly oil-paintings and proof engravings—among them are Ranney's most celebrated works, Andelli's and others, &c. Dining-room—French mahogany buffet, extension tables, chairs and couch, covered with green morocco; plated ware, China and glass; bedroom furniture, richly carved in rosewood, black walnut, &c.; mattresses, bookcase, reading-chair, wardrobes, oil-cloths, and other furniture, including kitchen ware, without reserve. The above can be examined the day previous to the sale, (Tuesday,) from 10 to 4 o'clock only.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE BY CHICKERING.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., viz.: Two rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel; one do., in green plush; rosewood and walnut centre tables, secretary and library bookcases, ottoman and walnut buffets, extension table, dining chairs, lounges, mahogany sofas, arm-chairs, rockers, Voltaire chairs, divans, pier mirrors, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, enameled chamber suites, velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, wardrobes, china vases, child's crib, window shades, oil-paintings, &c. Also, one elegant oiled black walnut library suite, in green reps. Also, a superior rosewood, round-corner, 7-octave piano-forte, made by Chickering. Terms cash. By order of LOUIS H. VULTE, Attorney for Mortagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the entire stock of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps., elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut sideboards, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACcount of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

RARE CHANCE.—J. B. MONNOTT WILL SELL at public auction, by THOS. J. MILLER, his entire stock of horses, in consequence of giving up horse-breeding. Said stock comprises thorough-bred stallion *Logan*, brood-mares, colts and fillies; also, several fine saddle-horses; also, trotting-stallions, brood-mares, &c. Also, road horses, *Native American*, *Tartar*, *Locomotive*, and several others; a number of milch cows, one pair of well-broken oxen, and *Lord Clason*, a fine Ayrshire bull, 20 months old. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the farm of J. B. Monnott, Clason Point, Westchester County, five miles from Harlem Bridge. Stages will leave Harlem at 10½ o'clock for the sale. Catalogues will be ready on the 5th of October, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 74 Broadway, and S. W. Armstrong's Harlem Bridge Hotel.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a choice selection of fine liquors, wines and cigars in original packages, consisting of brandy, gin and rum, Bourbon whisky, sherry, port, claret, champagne, blackberry brandy, pure spirits in ⅛ and ⅙ casks and boxes. Also, a choice line of very fine imported Havana cigars, of the choicest brands, in ¼ and 1-10 boxes, costing from $28 to $65 per 1,000 to import. Also, all the office furniture, desks, counters, liquor-pumps and measures, and empty barrels, &c. To be sold without reserve by order of the Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of large dark bay carriage horses nearly 17 hands high, and kind in double harness; they are good family horses. An open carriage, arranged to close in wet weather, in good order; cost $650. Also a set of double silver-plated mounted harness to be sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of fine parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, rosewood secretary and library bookcases, wardrobes, etagères, side-boards, extension dining-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattresses, vases, &c. Catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF ABOUT 700 CASES of boots, shoes and brogans at auction. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well-selected stock of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Johnst. Sale will consist of a choice variety of rare plants from Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y., comprising camelias, azaleas, primroses, ferns, cacti, begonias, heaths, rhododendrons, &c., &c., all in prime order.

J. F. DUNCAN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 111 Nassau-st.

GREAT ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES of every description on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 17, and 24, at 10½ o'clock; 10,000 worth of stoves, the stock of a large wholesale dealer. Sale positive. Terms cash on day of sale. By order of W. H. GRAHAM, Assignee. Sales made in any part of the City by J. F. DUNCAN & CO.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,200 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh seasonable goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. N. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE CONTINUED.—A. N. THOMPSON will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st., the balance of stock of a gentleman's furnishing goods, selected and made with great care, and will be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE.—WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 9, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 73 William-st., six hundred lots of English, German and American hardware and cutlery, fine English guns, rifles, &c. Also, one hundred and fifty-five dozen superior 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 blade pocket-knives, of fine finish, and warranted English, together with a desirable assortment of mortice, rim and store door locks, hollow ware, &c., &c. Terms four months' credit.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $38; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL MARSTON, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy Tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $160; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new and first-class H. E. TURNER, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Persia, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The ASIA will sail Oct. 23.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY A. W. KENNEDY, Notary, No. 163 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK. FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2:45 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 2:45 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 2:45 P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 3:20 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8, A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 8 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 8½ A.M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 9½ A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2:40 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 9¼ P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 2½ P.M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P.M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P.M.

LEAVE RED BANK—LAURA.
Monday, Sept. 30, 7:15 A.M.
Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 6½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:20 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 7¼ A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 7½ A.M.
Monday, Oct. 7, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 11½ A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 12½ P.M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 1½ P.M.
Monday, Oct. 14, 3 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 7:20 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 7½ A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A.M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A.M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORWEGIAN OFF FASTNET POINT.

Continued Decline in the English Funds.

The Cotton Mills Running on Short Time.

Further Advance in the Liverpool Cotton Market.

Revival of the Silk Trade in France.

American Affairs as Viewed by the English Press.

Dr. Russell Believes that the North can Subjugate the South.

The Treaty of England, France and Spain Regarding Mexico.

FASTNET POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 8

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th ult., *via* Londonderry on the 27th, arrived off this Point at 6½ o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th ult.

The dates per the *Norwegian* are two days later than those per the *Bavaria*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is unimportant.

Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, in speaking at a dinner in Hertfordshire, reviewed the general aspect of our foreign and domestic relations. Italy, he said, had become a great nation. He took Mr. ROEBUCK'S view of Austria, and complimented Earl RUSSELL on his conduct of the Foreign Department. Sir EDWARD said he had long foreseen the rupture in America, and he thought it would lead to happy results, both for the safety of Europe and the civilization of America. The breaking up of the American Republic was not a failure of Democracy. Any other form of Government would have equally failed in keeping together sections of a community so geographically vast and with interests so antagonistic to each other.

The issue of notices for the adoption of "short time" in the Lancashire mills was daily becoming more general, and under these circumstances spinners and manufacturers were showing increased confidence and determination to abstain from pressing their goods on the market until prices shall have attained a point in some degree commensurate with the rise in the value of the raw material.

The *Times* in its City Article attributes the continued decline in Funds to feelings of disquiet as to the prospects of the operative classes in Manchester during the coming Winter, and the influence which a partial suspension of the cotton trade may have upon the revenue.

Mr. GUINNESS HILL, the gentleman charged under extraordinary circumstances with the suppression of his child and falsification of the registry, had been committed for trial.

The funds continued to droop under considerable realizations. Consols declined ¼ on the 25th. The Discount market showed increasing ease. The general rate was 3 ₱ cent., but choice bills were done at 2¾. Mexican securities continued buoyant and advancing, owing to the contemplated intervention.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers assert that, in consequence of the late events in Japan, the English vessels on the China stations have been ordered to Jeddo.

The Lyons silk trade, which has been suffering so greatly from the American crisis, was exhibiting marked improvement.

The Paris Bourse, on the 25th, was steady at 69f. for the Rentes.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial ordinance was issued at Pesth, on the 25th of September, prohibiting the meeting of the Federal Assembly Committee of Pesth, which was to take place on the 30th, and threatening to employ force should the prohibition be disregarded.

The Committee of Bohl had declared its adhesion to the protest against the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

POLAND.

The municipal elections had commenced.

At Warsaw there was much excitement, but order had not been disturbed.

GREECE.

A proclamation had been issued by the Ministry declaring that the young man who made the attempt to assassinate the Ex-Queen of Naple was insane.

TURKEY.

The first Conference on the union of the Danubian Principalities took place at Constantinople. Turkey, England and France were in favor of the union, and Russia, Austria and Prussia were opposed to it. The Conference remains without result.

It was reported that no important operation would be taken against the Montenegrins for some time to come.

OMAR PASHA had made a strong reconnoissance from Trebique, and ascertained that the Montenegrins had thrown up redoubts before Graheva, but made no preparations for assuming the offensive.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Malta on the 23d of September.

Canton advices say that the Prussian Minister had failed to obtain a treaty from the Chinese Government.

The neighborhood of Canton was flooded.

It was reported that the rebels to the number of 300,000 were approaching Shanghai.

Nankin was closely invested by the Imperialists.

The port of Taiwan-Foo, in the island of Formosa, has been opened under the treaty.

The Chinese customs, and the working of the new treaty, caused much dissatisfaction to the mercantile community.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by the *City of Washington* from Liverpool, 25th, for New York, and by the *Bavaria*:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Great Eastern* was less damaged than at first represented. She will repair at Milford, and resume the service between Liverpool and New York.

The *Times* thinks the Emperor of Russia's letter good and appropriate, and more acceptable to America than advice from any other Power, but obviously the advice will not be taken by a proud and obstinate people, and more blood must flow before the counsels of St. Petersburgh will be listened to.

Further correspondence from Dr. RUSSELL is published. In one letter he says he has no doubt whatever in the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States if they put forth all their strength.

The London *Post* publishes the terms of the treaty between England, France and Spain for immediate intervention in the affairs of Mexico. There is no intention of waging territorial war, but the combined naval force of the three Powers will occupy the principal ports on the Gulf, and will sequestrate the Customs revenue at such ports, retaining one half and paying the rest to the Mexican Government. If Mexico sets the allied Powers at defiance, an effective blockade will be instantly established.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that the King of Prussia will be at Compeigne on the 6th of October. Another crowned head, probably the King of Holland, will visit France at the same time.

The *Constitutionnel* officially announces that the Washington Government has not authorized its agents in Europe to make military engagements, and that officers accepting service under that Government will therefore act on their own responsibility.

The Paris Bourse is firm at 69f. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

Active negotiations are going on between Paris and Turin relative to guarantees for the spiritual independence of the Pope, if Rome should become the capital of Italy.

A diplomatic rupture between Italy and Spain is anticipated if Spain should still refuse to deliver up the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate.

On the first rumor of an offer of military command in America to GARIBALDI, an address, numerously signed, was sent to him, conjuring him not to quit Italy.

PRUSSIA.

BECKER who attempted to shoot the King of Prussia, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.

A ministerial crisis is imminent.

INDIA.

The Governor-General of India has offered tempting prices for the next two years for the production of cotton.

LATEST *VIA* LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27.

The *Times* announces that the illness of the Pope is much more serious than any heretofore. Advices say that there is much danger for his life.

A letter in the *Times* from Mr. JOHN LAIRD, of Birkenhead, shows that in case of emergency the docks in the Mersey would be available for great ships of the iron-cased fleet.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27.

HORNE'S *Circular* reports the weather fine and the attendance good at the Corn Market, but trade slow for all articles, at nominally Monday's prices.

OSBORNE'S *Circular* reports: "To-day's market supplies fair; Wheat, English and foreign, held firmly for extreme rates; floating cargoes bring full prices for Ireland. FLOUR quiet. INDIAN CORN sells at steady rates. BARLEY in demand. RYE wanted; BEANS and PEAS slow of sale."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 27.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 172,360 bales, of which 84,560 bales were on speculation and 30,250 bales for export. To-day's sales are about 20,000 bales. The market is very firm.

CORN MARKET—The attendance of town and country millers is moderate, and there is a fair consumptive demand for Wheat. The low qualities are 1d.@2d. lower, and fine samples quite as dear. Flour quiet and easier. Oats unchanged; oatmeal dull and rather lower. Indian Corn is again in good demand, and has quite recovered the depression of the last ten days; mixed is bringing 31s. per quarter, and White 27s. 6d. Beans quiet, and 6d. per quarter lower.

Commercial News by the Norwegian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 26.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool Market, for the three days, including Wednesday, add up 85,000 bales. The market has been excited, and prices are ⅜d. higher than on Friday last. The sales to speculators and exporters have been 48,000 bales. The market closes with a still upward tendency.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices of all kinds of goods are slightly higher, though the sales have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report FLOUR dull and declined 6d.; sales of American, at 27s. 6d.@30s. WHEAT flat, and 2d.@3d. lower; red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; red Southern, 12s.@12s. 3d.; white Western, 12s.@12s. 6d.; white Southern, 13s.@13s. 3d. CORN easier; Mixed, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.; yellow, 30s. 9d.@31s.; white, 35s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF—no sales. PORK quiet, and unchanged. BACON dull, and unaltered. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW heavy, at 47s. 6d. CHEESE declined 3s.@4s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firmer; Pots, 29s. 6d.@34s. 6d. SUGAR firm. RICE quiet and unchanged. RESIN irregular; small sales of common at 12s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 50s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull, and 1s.@2s. lower. FLOUR quiet but steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE buoyant. TEA tending upward. RICE quiet and heavy. TALLOW flat at 47s. 6d. LINSEED OIL quiet but steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 39@38⅓ discount; Erie Shares at 22¾@23.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed, on Wednesday, at 93⅛ for money.

LATEST MARKETS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 27.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 172,000 bales. The market has been excited during the week, and prices are ⅜d.@⅝d. higher than on Friday last. The speculative inquiry has been large, resulting in sales of 85,000 bales, while exporters have taken 30,000 bales. The trade have also been large buyers of the useful descriptions. The sales, to-day, (Friday,) are estimated at 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 are to speculators and exporters.

The market closes buoyant at yesterday's authorized quotations, which are as follows:

Orleans, Fair	10⅜d.	Mobile, Middling	9¾d.
Orleans, Middling	10d.	Uplands, Fair	10⅜d.
Mobile, Fair	10½d.	Uplands, Middling	9¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 751,000 bales, of which 445,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices still tend upward.

BREADSTUFFS—Prices have a downward tendency, with little inquiry.

PROVISIONS—Dull, and tending downward.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27.

The stock of Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £242,000.

Consols close at 9a@93⅛ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Erie Shares at 22⅛.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. FOLLETT'S BATTERY OF FLYING ARTILLERY.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR WILSON'S REGIMENT.

The Follett Battery, which is to proceed to Washington with Col. HENRY WILSON'S Massachusetts regiment, (the Twenty-second,) arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, and were quartered in the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad Company, near Forty-second-street. The following are the officers:

Captain, Dexter H. Follett; First Lieutenant, Augustus P. Martin; Second Lieutenant, Caleb C. Mortimer; Third Lieutenant, Valentine M. Dunn; Fourth Lieutenant, Wm. W. Snelling; Sergeant-Major, Aaron F. Walcott; Quartermaster Sergeant, James A. Hill; Chiefs of Pieces, with the rank of Sergeant—1. T. M. Cargill; 2. C. E. Presby; 3. B. B. Brown; 4. P. B. Foster; 5. P. H. Tyler; 6. C. H. Stodder: Gunners, with the rank of Corporal—1. T. B. Osgood; 2. P. W. Goliff; 3. J. B. Wheeler; 4. W. H. Prescott; 5. W. H. Thompson; 6. W. H. Nichols; Chiefs of Caissons, with the rank of Corporal—1. O. C. Richards; 2. H. A. Haynes; 3. C. A. Follett; 4. H. W. Fisher; 5. Geo. E. Tyler; 6. Chas. L. Lord; Artificers—1. C. C. Smith; 2. Warren Prescott; 3. D. L. Plummer; 4. B. McNeil; 5. S. D. Wallis; Guidon, William F. Steer; Wagoner, Wm. H. Follett; Clerk, Wm. M. Nassau, Jr.

To-day the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WILSON, will arrive. A grand breakfast will be given to the officers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the Sons of Massachusetts. It is expected that the following gentlemen will be present as guests: Gov. Morgan and staff, Hon. George Bancroft, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Gen. Sherman, J. J. Cisco, Hiram Barney, P. Perlit, Jona. Sturges, P. Wetmore, A. T. Stewart, Thurlow Weed, the Army officers stationed in this City, including Col. Tompkins, Major Eaton and others; Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. Allen Butler, the Sons of Connecticut and the Sons of Massachusetts.

At the breakfast Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will, in behalf of the Sons of Massachusetts, welcome Col. WILSON to this City, to which the latter will respond, and other speeches are expected from Dr. PIERPONT, the Chaplain of the Regiment; Dr. CHAPIN. Jas. T. BRADY, Capt. FOLLETT and others.

After breakfast, and at about 12 o'clock M., the regiment and battery will be formed into a hollow square in front of the hotel, and JAMES T. BRADY will present to the regiment an American standard. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the regiment will march down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, up Fourteenth-street to WASHINGTON'S Statue, to which a marching salute will be paid; thence down Broadway, halting at the Park, where coffee will be served to the men; after which, they will proceed to the Battery, and embark for their destination.

PRESENTATION OF A STANDARD.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Hon. ROBT. C. WINTHROP presented a standard to the Massachusetts Twenty-Second Regiment today, and made an eloquent and stirring address, which was responded to by Col. WILSON.

Light showers prevailed, but notwithstanding several thousand citizens gathered to cheer the soldiers and wish them "God speed."

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Since the commencement of the formation of the new battalion on Governor's Island, to which we have several times referred, it has been found that all disposable recruits have been absorbed, and that, in consequence of this absorption, any special requisition for men could not be complied with. In future, therefore, the battalion will have to depend entirely upon the recruiting offices, which we particularized on Monday, and which were opened for the especial purpose of obtaining men for this battalion. The men enlisted at the old offices in this City, and in Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo, will, in future, be held in readiness for the execution of any special order of the War Department.

The Naval Medical Board, which has been in session for some time past at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has passed twenty-nine candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. About twenty-five vacancies remain to be filled.

Business at the various Navy-yards continues extremely brisk, and is likely to remain so for some time. As soon as a vessel is fitted out and ready for commission, her place is taken by some chartered craft or newly-built gun-boat, and so the work is kept up from month to month. Under any circumstances our Navy-yards are not likely to change their present bustling appearance, for the comparative tranquillity of peaceable times, for many months.

Mr. HASTINGS has been appointed Civil Engineer, in place of Mr. GRAHAM, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

J. M. DUNCAN has been appointed Lieutenant in command of the storeship *Release*, which is now ready for commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The new gun-boat *Ottawa* did not leave the Navy-yard yesterday, as was expected, but will leave today for the Battery, where she will remain for some time.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in your journal of to-day a statement to the effect that the d'Epineuil Zouaves, which regiment I have the honor to command, numbers only 300 men, I beg to ask you to give publicity to the fact that although a week since 300 was its quota, yet, at the present time, there are 655 men in camp at Staten Island. Considering that the regiment has been organizing for only five weeks, I think you will agree with me when I say that its success compares favorably with that of any other organization in the State. On Sunday, 20th inst., it is my intention to parade my regiment at the camp. A mass of benediction will be celebrated afterwards by Rev. DIERARD, the Chaplain, who will deliver a lecture on the war. In order to have the largest attendance possible, I respectfully ask you to make it known in the columns of your journal. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LIONEL J. D'EPINEUIL,
Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. FARLEY offered a resolution calling on the Comptroller for the names and compensation of parties employed in distributing the funds for the relief of needy families of volunteers. It is stated that Mr. FARLEY was stimulated to this inquiry by a report that the chief party, by whatever official title he may be known, receives $2,500 per year, and four assistants (one for each Senatorial District) $1,800 each. It has heretofore been supposed that the services of the assistants were gratuitously rendered, but the Comptroller's report will show that such has not been the case.

THE FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (GERMAN RIFLES.)

This regiment, Col. ANSBERG, did not leave for the seat of war yesterday, as was anticipated, but will do so to-day.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS OFF.

On Friday, the Barney Rifles, Col. HOSLAY, and on Saturday, the German Rangers, Col. SCHENING, will leave for Washington.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the mustering in of troops was proceeded with slowly. Not more than two hundred were inspected and mustered in the whole day.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 7.

A Nashville paper of the 2d says, heavy rains have carried away the bridges on the East Tennessee Railraid, and delayed trains from Richmond three days. A Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says BUCKNER is advancing toward the Ohio River, driving the Home Guards before him.

M. J. WICKS, Chairman of the Committee, of Memphis, says it is desirable that no more cotton nor tobacco be shipped there till further orders, and if planters don't stop shipping, the military authorities will send the cotton back into the country, at the owners' expense.

The Fort Smith *Herald* says the Cherokees wil furnish three, the Creeks two regiments, and the Seminoles one battalion.

The *Journal* to-morrow will state that Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has superseded Gen. ANDERSON as the head of the Department of Cumberland, Gen. ANDERSON retiring on account of ill health.

The Richmond *Despatch* says ARNOLD HARRIS has been unconditionally released.

The Confederate Government has authorized Gen. WINDER to arrest all Yankees who may venture there in concern for their former rights of property in the South.

There is a reputed arrival of JAMES FERGUSON, Member of Parliament, and Hon. WM. BURKE, of England, at Nashville, on the 30th, *en route* for Richmond.

We are informed that a freight train going East fell through a bridge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Cochran's Station, near Aurora, on Sunday night, killing the engineer and brakeman.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Memphis papers of the 30th ult., with Richmond and New-Orleans dispatches of the 29th, have been received. Reinforcements to the extent of sixty four companies have been sent forward from Richmond, to strengthen FLOYD. LEE was about making a junction with him.

WISE is ordered to report at Richmond, and will be transferred to another field of operations.

The Army in Northwestern Virginia, opposed to REYNOLDS, continues under command of Gen. SCHING.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 30th says: "It was whispered about the country some time ago that an English vessel had arrived at one of our ports with 50,000 Enfield muskets, and the name of the vessel and her port of entry are kept a profound secret; nor is it our intention to divulge it now, although we know the vessel has arrived. Thirty cases of these guns arrived in this city yesterday. They have not been unpacked since they left England."

The Memphis papers announce positively that Gen. HARDEE has fallen back to Pitman's Ferry, on the Arkansas side. They also publish the following proclamation from Gen. MCCULLOCH, dated:

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Reliable information has been received here confirming the report that the Federal fleet was within ten miles of New-Orleans. The Memphis *Avalanche* has a dispatch dated New-Orleans, Sept. 29, stating that the Governor of Louisiana had issued orders enforcing the militia law, requiring all persons liable to bear arms to drill every evening.

Persons refusing compliance, or evading the law, are recorded on a black list as suspicious persons and enemies of the South. No Home Guards are allowed, unless foreigners, or persons over age. Authority is given to compel discipline by court martial of officers.

The insurance offices and banks close at 2 o'clock, and other business houses at 3 o'clock.

Fortifications and military preparations were progressing vigorously.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM FRIGATE WABASH.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash*, Capt. SAMUEL MERCER commanding, arrived yesterday afternoon from Charleston Bar, which place she left on the evening of the 3d inst. The *Wabash* has been in active service nearly six months. After leaving Hatteras Inlet it was found she had some five or six shot holes below the water line, which were temporarily plugged. She has been ordered home for some repairs to her hull and machinery, as also to have some slight changes made in her officers. In the action off Hatteras the *Wabash* was ordered by Flag-officer STRINGHAM to take the *Cumberland* in tow. Capt. BARON'S attempt was to so cripple the frigate that it would leave the *Cumberland* helpless in the way of manœuvering, as she would be unable to get off without the assistance of the *Wabash*, with the breeze that was then blowing in shore. Accordingly, as he states, his most direct firing was at this ship. While Capt. MERCER and a signal officer were standing on the bridge a shell fell in the water within four feet of the ship's side.

The *Wabash* will sail again in a week or ten days.

The *Roanoke*, *Vandalia*, and *Flag* were at anchor off Charleston on the evening of the 3d inst.

Since leaving Hatteras Inlet, Aug. 29, the weather has been remarkably fine and pleasant—the thermometer about 70 degrees. On the 28th September he experienced a gale from S. E., which lasted four days.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Captain, SAMUEL MERCER, commanding; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Thomas G. Corbin; Second Lieutenant, John H. Upshur; Third Lieutenant, Stephen B. Luce; Fourth Lieutenant, John Irwin; Fifth Lieutenant, E. O. Mathews; Sixth Lieutenant, John S. Barnes; Surgeon, Edward Gilchrist; Major, commanding Marines, J. T. Doughty; Paymaster, John S. Gulich; Chief-Engineer, J. W. King; Doctor, James Magee; Chaplain, George W. Dorrance; Acting Masters, Townsend Stiles, John W. Bentley, John E. Rockwell; Midshipmen, James P. Robertson, John H. Rowland, R. H. Lamson; Captain's Clerk, J. Henry Buckley; First Assistant Engineer, R. W. McCleery; Second Assistant Engineers, F. J. Lovering, Thomas A. Stevens; Third Assistant Engineers, Phillip R. Voorhees, Harris H. Molony, W. C. Williamson, Hillary Messimer; Sailmaker, Wm. N. Maul; Carpenter. Charles Bordman; Gunner, Thomas Stewart; Boatswain, Jasper Coghlan.

Passengers—A. Dexter, Acting Master of the *Minnesota*; W. W. Hardie, Acting Master of the *St. Laurence*; Geo. W. Palmer, Lewis West, Acting Masters.

FROM GEN. DIX'S COLUMN.

The Fifth Zouaves on Federal Hill—The Fortifications there—Condition of Public Sentiment in Baltimore—Promotions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

The Fifth Zouaves are still encamped on Federal Hill, where they have diligently obeyed the poet's behest—

"Learn to labor and to wait."

Under their hands, a fortress has sprung up on the summit, which can be taken neither by the enemy nor by the word-painter. To describe it would be to infringe the rules of war with regard to newspaper correspondence, recently promulgated at Washington. Suffice it, that it crowns the crest, a defiance to the foe, and a lasting monument, in a city of monuments, to the men that made it. The earthwork will remain when the last of those who threw it up have mingled with the dust. So, too, saith an ancient maxim, *Scripta verba*. Therefore, let me say no more of the fortification, lest perchance I say too much.

The people of Baltimore go about their usual avocations, under the frowning columbiads, as cheerfully and as briskly, with exceptional instances, as if there had never been a war or a 19th of April. There are sympathizers with treason in Baltimore yet, but they are no longer in the majority, and they can no longer bully and repress the supporters of the Union who dwell here. The latter are growing more numerous and more stalwart in their faith daily, as daily it becomes more apparent that a Government sits over them which is capable of supporting itself, and sustaining its supporters. Indeed, a stranger in the City, to-day, would scarcely suspect that there was anything but union-imity among the inhabitants. The ladies no longer wear red, white and red ribbons, and it is only at men in uniform that they contract their pretty brows as they pass them in the street. Here and there, throughout the town, the old-fashioned Stars and Stripes are streaming. The newsboys no longer cry secession papers, but make the air musical with "'Ere 's the *American*!" or, "'Ere 's the *Clipper*! Another right smart battle fit!" It is only in private circles, where one may chance to meet with ladies of secession sentiments sufficiently tolerant to receive and converse with "assassins," as some of the fair ones term us, that you can perceive how deeply seated is the prejudice against our cause, of those who have friends, relatives and perchance lovers, enlisted on the other side. Diversity of sentiment on the absorbing topic gives a piquancy to social intercourse here, which is an added charm.

There have been numerous changes of late in the list of officers of the Fifth Zouaves. It is interesting to observe how [many of those who start with volunteer regiments, resolved to live heroes, or be brought back on ambulances, learning in the course of time that to wear a uniform is not to be a soldier or an officer, and that hard work and earnest application and a dearth of the conveniences and comforts of home are incidental to what they have undertaken, become suddenly afflicted by disease, or otherwise disabled, to such a degree that it is impossible for them to serve longer. There are many sad cases, too, in which men of spirit find that they have not the strength to undergo the hardships of a soldier's life; and others, not less sad, in which men of strength find that they have not the spirit. And some, who at first promised the most, are found wanting, and some who wanted the most have failed to obtain, and so in the course of four or five months the dead branches drop off, the unfruitful limbs are cut away—and take their leaves—a sprig or two of the choicest variety is removed to be grafted upon the regular service, and the regiment takes a new start, invigorated, freshened, and prepared for a better growth.

The elevation of Col. DURYEE to the post of Brigadier-General was equally gratifying to himself and to those who had served under him. The vacancy thus created in the Fifth Regiment has been filled by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, a graduate of, and afterwards a Professor at, the West Point Military Academy, who has seen service on the Plains, and was detailed from the Corps of Topographical Engineers to serve with this regiment.

The following are the present officers of the regiment and the posts assigned to them:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—Gouverneur K. Warren.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Hiram Duryea.
Major—Harmon D. Hull.
Quartermaster—J. Howard Wells.
Surgeon—James L. Van Ingen, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon—B. Ellis Martin, M. D.

LINE.

Company A—Captain, Wm. T. Partridge, (Acting Adjutant;) Lieutenant, Richard R. Browner; Ensign, Charles S. Montgomery.

Company B—Captain, Gouverneur Carr; Lieutenant, Erwin G. Fowler; Ensign, Theodore S. Dumont.

Company C—Captain, George Duryea; Lieutenant, J. Francis Evans; Ensign, Ralph E. Brine.

Company D—Captain, Wilbur F. Lewis; Lieutenant, (vacancy;) Ensign, John Cochrane.

Company E—Captain, Cleveland Winslow; Lieutenant, John Collins; Ensign, H. E. O. Eichler.

Company F—Captain, Oliver Wetmore, Jr.; Lieutenant, George O. Hagar; Ensign, Wm. Henry Allen.

Company G—Captain, (vacancy;) Lieutenant, Joseph H. Bradley; Ensign, Charles W. Wright.

Company H—Captain. Churchill J. Cambreling; Lieutenant, (vacancy;) Ensign, Felix Agnus.

Company I—Captain, Joseph E. Hamblin; Lieutenant, John H. Whitney; Ensign, Chas. Sargeant.

Company K—Captain, Henry H. Burnett; Lieutenant, James H. Lounsberry; Ensign, Edward G. Bell.

Capt. JACOB DURYEE, of Company G, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Maryland Regiment.

Lieut. CARLISLE BOYD, of Company K, has been appointed aid to Major-Gen. DIX, and relieved from duty with his company. G. C.

THE ARREST OF COL. RANKIN.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

It is believed that the charges against Col. RANKIN, for a breach of the neutrality laws, cannot be sustained. In any event, his arrest by the Canadian authorities will not impede the prompt organization of the regiment of Lancers now being rendezvoused here. Over thirty recruiting offices in the Northwestern States are actively at work, and upwards of 500 picked men have already enrolled.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Col. RANKIN, Member of Provincial Parliament, of the Detroit Lancers, under arrest for violation of the Enlistment act, was brought before the magistrates this morning, but his trial was postponed until Thursday, on account of the absence of important witnesses.

A BRITISH SCHOONER CONDEMNED.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 8.

In the Admiralty Court, this morning, Judge WARE delivered an able opinion condemning the British schooner *William Arthur*, before reported seized, on the ground that she intended to run the blockade.

Surgeons for the Navy.

The Naval Medical Board, composed of Surgeons LOCKWOOD, WHEELWRIGHT and G. Y. TAYLOR, are in daily session at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, to examine candidates for the post of Assistant Surgeon. Properly qualified medical men have now an opportunity of entering the Navy under favorable circumstances. Candidates (who must not be over 26 years of age) should apply to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, requesting permission to be examined, stating their ages, places of birth and residence, accompanying their application with suitable testimonials of moral character.

The examination is rigid, but fair, upon such branches of professional knowledge as are taught in respectable medical schools.

The following list contains the names of successful candidates selected to fill vacancies, created by recent increase of the corps.

The number of vacancies yet remaining to be filled is about twenty-five.

J. W. Bragg, Mass.	T. B. A. Lewis, N. Y.
Geo. R. Brush, N. Y.	Ed. Kirchner, Md.
Chas. Carter, N. Y.	Wm. B. Mann, N. Y.
Steph. J. Clarke, N. Y.	J. B. Mears, Penn.
E. R. Dodge, Penn.	E. D. Payne, Penn.
R. T. Edes, Me.	C. H. Perry, R. I.
S. R. Foreman, N. J.	B. F. Pierce, Me.
Wm. S. Fort, N. Y.	D. F. Ricketts, Md.
J. H. Gunning, N. Y.	Geo. T. Shipley, Mass.
A. H. Hoelbling, Penn.	Heber Smith, N. Y.
J. H. Hazelton, N. H.	C. E. Steadman, Mass.
Edgar Holden, N. J.	D. M. Skinner, N. J.
Joseph Hagg, N. J.	T. C. Walton, N. Y.
Wm. C. Hall, N. Y.	Louis Zinzin, N. Y.
B. H. Kidder, Mass.	

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The election is progressing quietly. There will be a small vote polled. No excitement prevails. The election being of a local character only, if the vote should be close the result cannot be ascertained, even for city officers, until the returns are received from the various camps.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 8—Midnight.

From the interior of the State the returns received consist merely of the Borough votes for the Assembly, which are incomplete, having no result.

In the city the greatest contest has been for Sheriff JOHN THOMPSON was the People's candidate, and ROBERT EWING the Democratic. The vote is very close. The former party claim a majority here of about 1,000, and if the reports from Washington are correct, THOMPSON is certainly elected.

The whole People's Judicial ticket is probably elected, with perhaps one exception.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The impression is that the Pennsylvania People's ticket received a majority of the votes cast in the several camps hereabout to-day, while the result among the Philadelphia volunteers will give that ticket about 3,000 majority.

The Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 8—Midnight.

The returns are coming in very slowly, but all those received show a heavy Union majority. It is impossible to give anything decisive till to-morrow.

Connecticut Horse Fair.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The National Horse Fair in this city, in consequence of the rain to-day, has been postponed for one day. The published programme will be followed beginning on Wednesday instead of Tuesday. The entry-books will remain open until 10 A. M. Wednesday. A large number of horses have been entered and are on the ground.

Death of Prof. Eli Ives.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Prof. ELI IVES, Professor in Yale College, and one of our most honorable and revered citizens, died at his residence this A. M., aged 64 years.

Upsetting of a Boat—Six Persons Drowned.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

By the upsetting of a boat at Diamond Coal, this afternoon, the following persons were drowned: Stephen Morse, Rufus Hyde, Chas. Hyde, Chas. Allen, Chas. Buzzell and J. W. Ford. One man named GOODHUE, was saved. They were on a pleasure excursion.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The following is the Boston weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	63,684,000
Specie	6,415,900
Due from other Banks	9,594,000
Due to other Banks	7,991,800
Deposits	23,171,000
Circulation	6,767,700

Information about Sewing Machines.

We have for some time contemplated effecting a thorough *domestic test*, through regular and diversified use, of all the varieties of Sewing Machines that compete for the favor of the public. Our design was to report impartially upon the merits and defects of the respective machines, regardless of the interests or wishes of manufacturers, and with a view solely to the advantage of our readers, multitudes of whom in succession must constantly find themselves becoming interested in knowing from an unprejudiced source, just what to depend on in choosing between sewing machines.

We have accordingly invited several manufacturers to lend proper facilities for testing their machines, with the express understanding that we neither ask nor give any favors whatever. We extend the invitation to *all* (legimate) manufacturers. As the first which we have had opportunity thus to test, we give our first notice to

THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS MACHINE.

The cheaper machines, of which this is one, more particularly interest us, if truly serviceable, as their cheapness renders them the more important to the laboring classes generally. The price of this machine, if we remember rightly, is $30. We sum up the "points" of the machine from the notes furnished us by the operator—a member of our own family, acquainted with a variety of machines, but wholly unprejudiced and disinterested between them.

1. It is exceedingly simple in construction. Very slight instruction and ingenuity are required to understand the few parts of which it is composed, and their use, and there is no excuse for getting it out of order until the parts are fairly worn out. As a consequence, it always works at a moment's notice, though it may have been laid aside for months, and never stops, unaccountably or otherwise.

2. The needle is short and straight, and consequently not liable to break. In six months' use, I have not broken nor bent a single needle.

3. The "tension" (regulating the tightness of the thread) is the most manageable and certain contrivance of its kind, and never baffles the operator.

4. The needle never misses a stitch, but invariably comes to its work with exactness and promptitude.

5. The thread is taken direct from the ordinary spool, without rewinding or other preparation.

6. The work can be raveled with the greatest ease if desired, while it is perfectly secure against raveling if left to itself. When the work leaves the machine, the thread comes out on the wrong side, and while it remains there, the sewing cannot be raveled. It can only be raveled by picking out and disengaging the end of thread from the last loop.

7. After much wear and many washings, the stitching is found to retain all the roundness, evenness and firmness which are so much admired at first. I have tried it on every kind of garment, and have not yet found a broken thread in its work.

8. It works as smoothly and noiselessly as the machines most recommended for that desirable quality.

9. As a single-threaded machine, I was prejudiced against it, in common with most of my acquaintance, believing that its work would rip, pucker in washing, &c., &c. All objections on this score are found to be groundless, unless you particularly insist on the beauty of a stitch on both sides, which is a matter for a difference of tastes.

10. The machine is provided with hemmer, feller, and the other ingenious little contrivances in use for expediting and finishing the work.

On the whole, it must be owned that this machine is none the worse for its cheapness, and none the less efficient and perfect for its simplicity. We stand ready to do justice to every other manufacture, but we advise our readers to put no faith in disparaging criticisms, for we are satisfied that none of any importance can be sustained. We should be thankful, however, to receive any such; for if a defect has been overlooked by our operator, we desire to make it known, and shall do so, as our only object is to benefit our industrious female readers by our advice. —*New-York Sun.*

FIRES AT THE HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Last night, at 9½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the second story of the rear extension of the Hall of the Board of Education, which was promptly extinguished by the firemen, before much damage, excepting water, had been done. Soon after, a second fire broke out in the repository in the basement, in a heap of waste paper, resulting in damage to old stock of about $100. The building, which might have sustained serious damage had the fire occurred at a later hour, is valued at $30,000, and the stock of books, &c., is worth $20,000.

Inspector CARPENTER, owing to the suspicious circumstances of the case, ordered the arrest of the janitor, CHARLES RILEY and his wife. The latter was dr